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ABSTRACT

A study of alcohol and drug use among migrant and seasonal farmworkers in Orange and Lake counties (Central Florida) was conducted in 1978 to determine substance abuse among migrant and seasonal farmworkers, the subgroups with substance abuse problems, the farmworkers' knowledge of and attitudes toward alcohol and drug treatment programs, and the extent of their mental health needs. A questionnaire, administered in Spanish or English, was used to interview 875 respondents: 825 in a general sample and 50 in a network sample of known drug users. The farmworker survey indicated substance use patterns similar to those found in the "1977 National Survey on Drug Abuse". Results showed that drug use was strongly related to age and much of it was largely experimental; use of marihuana and illicit use of sedatives, barbiturates, amphetamines, and opiates increased with increased education; marihuana and alcohol use and nonmedical use of prescription drugs was lower among Hispanics than Whites or Blacks; alcohol was more widely used than illegal drugs across all ages; young adults (18-25) showed highest current use rates for all substances. Comparisons were also made for the smaller network sample and the Health Opinion Survey data. Recommendations include further research so that long-range strategies for primary prevention and intervention can be made along with improved service delivery to the farmworker community. (RS)

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SUBSTANCE USE
AMONG MIGRANT AND SEASONAL FARMWORKERS
IN CENTRAL FLORIDA

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October 1978

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. Background

Information on the extent of substance abuse among farmworkers and their families is severely limited. There is little information concerning drug use or abuse among migrant and seasonal farmworker families. There is, however, a general consensus that alcohol abuse among farmworkers is a problem, but there are few statistics on the extent of alcohol use or abuse. In the past, drug and alcohol abuse treatment programs have primarily focused on urban populations, and, thus, rural communities in general, and especially the hard to reach farmworkers, for the most part have not benefitted from these programs. Migrant farmworkers have been further excluded from these efforts because of their transiency. For many farmworkers, language differences have also excluded them from treatment programs.

In January, 1978, the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) funded Thee Door of Central Florida, Inc., a substance abuse treatment agency in Orange County, Florida, to conduct an epidemiological study of alcohol and drug use among migrant and seasonal farmworkers in the Central Florida area. Thee Door then sub-contracted with the staff of the Florida Technological University to conduct the research. The research effort began in March, 1978.

The results of this research will assist Thee Door in designing and implementing strategies to meet the needs of farmworkers and other rural residents in the Central Florida area. The study will also provide NIDA with data on which to begin to look at rural communities of migrants and farmworkers in establishing national priorities and planning comprehensive strategies at the federal level. Since the migrant farmworker is not a resident of any single state, it is imperative that agencies at the federal level assume a strong role in meeting the needs of the farmworker.

B. Migratory and Seasonal Agricultural Labor in the U.S.

In order to understand the migrant and seasonal farmworker of today, it is necessary to know something about the history of agricultural labor in the United States.

As the country grew from a rural economy to an industrial economy, the shape of agriculture changed. Many small farms that were once family owned and operated were swallowed up. As agri-business grew, the need for cheap, temporary labor grew, and thus, migrant streams came into being. In the East, the migrant stream developed out of the share-cropping system, and has been traditionally Black, with a small number of poor Whites. Blacks, historically discriminated against, often found that the low paying temporary farm work was the only type of employment they could obtain.

In the western part of the United States, the search for cheap labor focused primarily on immigrant groups. After the completion of the transcontinental railroad, many Chinese were recruited as farm laborers in California. Later, the Chinese were replaced by Japanese and Filipino workers. This supply of labor was limited in 1924 when Congress passed the Immigration Act excluding Orientals. Throughout this century, the supply of farm labor has been greatly influenced by immigration policies (President's Commission on Mental Health: 1978, p. 1211) and vice versa.

Mexicans began to enter this country in large numbers in the first decade of the twentieth century. Coming from an agrarian society, they were ideal as farm laborers. During times of heavy manpower needs in the United States, especially World Wars I and II, Mexicans were eagerly admitted into this country. However, during the depression years of the 30's, thousands of "Okies" were searching for jobs as vividly portrayed in Steinbeck's Grapes of Wrath. During this period, "thousands of people of Mexican descent were 'repatriated,' including legal and undocumented immigrants, temporary workers, permanent resident aliens, and even U.S. citizens." (President's Commission on Mental Health, 1978: p.1211). During the second World War, labor was again in short supply so Congress made an informal agreement with Mexico to accept their workers for agriculture. The bracero program was formalized in 1951 to control the flow of Mexican labor into this country. The program eventually involved approximately 4.8 million Mexican workers, mostly farmworkers (President's Commission on Mental Health, 1978: p. 1211). At the end of the bracero program, a full-scale roundup of undocumented aliens went into effect (Patlan, 1977).

The Senate Subcommittee on Migratory Labor set the migrant population at one million in 1969. The Migrant Research Project completed by the Manpower Evaluation and Development Institute in 1970 found that this migrant population was 75 percent Mexican American and 19 percent Black, with a remaining 6 percent Native American, Puerto Rican, and other. However, there is much disagreement in the size of the farmworker population. Federal estimates of the farmworker population now range

from 1.5 to 6 million individuals. This is due to the fact that there are five major and three minor federal statistical systems that count migrant and seasonal farmworkers (Lillesand, Kravitz, McClelland, 1977). A 1977 Rural America Report documents the various federal counting systems and concludes that there has been a systematic undercount of migrant and seasonal farmworkers. Region III of the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare commissioned a report that revealed 16 pages of definitions of migrancy and of seasonal farmwork which can be found in service programs and in federal counting services (1977). Based on these various sources, the Task Panel on Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers of the President's Commission on Mental Health used 5 million as a working estimate of the number of farmworkers and members of farmworker families (1978: p.1202).

The populations of migrants and seasonal farmworkers often overlap, which further complicates the process of counting. Federal laws generally define the migrant farmworker as those persons and their families who leave their permanent residence (homebase) in pursuit of farmwork in another district, county or state. Seasonal farmworkers are generally more geographically stable and do not spend nights away from home. Their work still depends, of course, on the agriculture, and income periods may be scattered throughout the year. However, as the Task Panel states, "seasonal farmworkers may become migrants, within or outside their home States, depending upon the financial necessity to travel in order to work; in turn, migrant farmworkers may 'settle out' of the migrant stream to become seasonal farmworkers, either temporarily or permanently." (President's Commission on Mental Health, 1978: p. 1203)

Literature on migrant farmworkers generally indicates that there are three major "streams" or travel patterns which interstate migrants follow - the Eastern, Midwestern, and Western streams. (see Exhibit 1) According to the Task Panel on Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers of the President's Commission on Mental Health, the Midwestern stream is the largest and geographically most expansive (1978: p. 1204). This stream is composed of Mexican Americans who leave their homebase in the Rio Grande valley to pursue work in the North-Central, Mountain, and Pacific Northwest states. The same document indicates that the Eastern stream is the second largest stream and is predominantly Black. The workers in this stream harvest fruits and vegetables in the Atlantic Coast states. The third major stream is concentrated in Southern California and the Pacific Coast states. This stream is comprised mainly of Mexican Americans. In all three streams, the workers generally leave their homebase states in the spring to work in several states during the summer and fall harvest seasons. They usually make the trek back to their permanent residences in the late fall.

While the President's Commission notes that it is useful to refer to the three "streams" of migration, there is not so much uniformity and pattern in the travel as there is commonly thought to be. A report by Legal Services Corporation documents that the seasonal migration is much more complex, unpatterned, and unpredictable than the literature generally indicates (Lillesand, Kravitz, and McClelland, 1977). As shown in Section IV A of this report, an analysis of migration of farmworkers in Central Florida also indicates the complexity of the travel and the lack of traditional travel patterns. Data in that section also indicate that the ethnic composition of the Eastern stream may be changing.

EXHIBIT 1
NATIONAL FARMWORKER MIGRATION PATTERNS



Source: National Migrant Information Clearinghouse
Juarez-Lincoln Center, Austin, Texas, August 1974

C. Farmworkers in Central Florida

The data for this study were collected in the Central Florida area, primarily in Orange County, but also in Lake County. Florida is a homebase state, and many farmworkers consider the area to be their place of residence. According to the Florida State Employment Service, between five and seven percent of Florida's migrant labor force are in Orange County. Most of the farmworkers live and work in the western part of the county with large clusters in the towns of Apopka, Zellwood, and Plymouth in the northwestern part of Orange County and Winter Garden and Ocoee in the western central part of the county. There are also scattered clusters in the communities of Christmas and Bithlo in the eastern part of the county; and Eatonville and Winter Park in the greater Orlando metropolitan area. The concentrations of farmworkers' housing are shown in Exhibit 2.

The agriculture of Orange County is primarily citrus. Oranges, tangerines, temples, tangelos, and murcotts are harvested between October and June. Migrant labor also harvests other crops, such as: cabbage (January through April); celery (December through June); sweet corn (May through July); cucumbers (November and December); green peppers (November through June); and lettuce (December through May). Beans, carrots, mushrooms, escarole, chicory, greens, spinach, and radishes are also important crops. The foliage industry in the Apopka-Plymouth area provides employment for a large number of farmworkers. For the most part, the nursery workers are seasonal rather than migrant.

The farmworker population in Central Florida is composed of three major racial-ethnic groups: Blacks, Hispanics, and Whites. There are also smaller numbers of Native Americans and Indo-Chinese. Traditionally, the Florida farmworker was Black and traveled up the Eastern stream to pick tobacco in the Carolinas; vegetables on the Eastern shore of Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia; strawberries in New Jersey; and potatoes and apples in New York. In recent years, however, the patterns have changed considerably. Blacks have begun to drop out of the stream as a result of increased job opportunities. In their place large numbers of Mexican Americans, who make their permanent homes in Texas, have begun to seek work in Florida for the long harvest season (Shenkin, 1974: p. 6). Even as early as 1969, Kleinart's survey indicated that the Florida migrant population was 32 percent Spanish American, 56 percent American Negro, and 11 percent American Caucasian (p. 76). Many Mexican Americans migrate to the northern midwest states to harvest crops before making the trek back to Texas. A number of Mexican citizens, both legal and illegal aliens, also come to the Central Florida area to pick. In addition to the Mexican Americans and Mexicans, there are a few Puerto Ricans in the farmworker population.

For this study any individual who himself/herself or anyone in his/her family had done farmwork (vegetables, fruits, nursery, livestock, poultry) for at least 25 days in the past 12 months was classified as a farmworker. Those who had moved or spent nights away from home so that they could do farmwork in the past 12 months were further classified as migrants, and those who had not moved were classified as seasonals.

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II. METHODOLOGY

A. Instrument Design

General Requirements

The primary objectives of this study are to: (1) determine the extent of substance abuse among migrant and seasonal farmworkers; and (2) determine subgroups of farmworkers who tend to have substance abuse problems. Secondary objectives are to: (1) determine farmworkers' knowledge of and attitudes towards alcohol and drug treatment programs; and (2) determine the extent of mental health needs of farmworkers utilizing a fairly widely used and valid instrument.

The instrument used to collect these data had to meet a number of other requirements to be practical for the study. It had to be highly structured to permit analysis of such a large amount of data. Since interviewers ranging from farmworkers to college graduates were to be responsible for administering the instrument, it had to be relatively simple to administer. To insure participation from respondents, it had to have a short administration time in order not to take away from their working or leisure hours. It was also necessary to phrase items in simple language to insure that respondents understood the intent of the question. Finally, the survey had to be as non-threatening as possible about a very intimidating topic.

Issues

A number of issues in drug research were considered prior to and during the design of the instrument, and recommendations of drug abuse researchers were incorporated, as far as possible, into the design of the instrument. The overriding consideration was to design an instrument that was valid and yet easy to administer and easy to answer. Each of the major issues considered is discussed below.

Inclusion of alcohol use: Although the primary focus of the study is drug use, it was decided that it was necessary to also explore the extent of alcohol use and abuse. Most of the literature on farmworkers generally agrees that alcohol is a problem, but there are no statistics on the extent of alcohol use or abuse. Based on research of migrants in the Delmarva peninsula area, Morrison indicated that "50-80 percent of the farmworkers interviewed were either inebriated, expressed concerns over their own or other farmworkers' alcohol abuse or alcoholism, or admitted to alcohol intake in excess of the norms of social usage." (personal correspondence, 1978) It was felt that this survey would be a good opportunity to collect objective data on the extent of alcohol use or abuse.

An additional reason for collecting data on alcohol is the

importance of these substances in the process of involvement with drugs. The national survey on drug abuse (Abelson, Fishburn and Cisin, 1977: p.111) found current alcohol drinkers to be four times as likely to have used marihuana and/or hashish, and five times as likely to have used "stronger" drugs (hallucinogens, cocaine, heroin, and other opiates). Other studies (Robins, Darvish, and Murphy, 1970; and Johnston, 1973) also show a strong link between alcohol use and use of other substances.

Ever Use: Although respondents may be reticent to admit that they have used any of the illicit drugs, there is little ambiguity concerning abuse of these substances since use and abuse are the same thing. For illicit substances and alcohol the lead item is, "Have you ever tried _____?" However, there is a problem in determining whether licit drugs are used according to the prescription given by a physician. According to Kandel (1975: p. 28), too many questions are required to differentiate between proper and improper use of prescribed drugs. Using the same technique utilized by Kandel (1975: p.28) in the New York state adolescent study, the instrument is designed so that the lead question in each prescriptive substance category is, "Has the doctor ever prescribed any pills _____?" In this item, the drug is defined in terms of effect, e.g. pills for your nerves, pills to help you sleep, pills for pain. The second question in each prescriptive category is "Have you ever tried taking any pills such as _____ to get high?" In this item, examples of medical names and/or street names are used, e.g. "Have you ever tried any pills such as diet pills, pep pills, ups, black beauties, or meth crystals to get high?" If the responses to both questions are "no," no more questions are asked concerning that substance category.

The two items are designed to help respondents keep in mind the difference between medical and non-medical use through the distinction of the phrase "to get high." Nevertheless, all respondents may not associate the effect of "getting high" with the misuse or abuse of certain substances. Respondents may not feel that a substance makes them "high," but rather that it makes them feel "smooth." The instrument may also not be sensitive to persons who have been given a prescription but are not using it as the physician prescribed, or to persons who are using friends' prescriptions for the purpose of losing weight, for example, rather than to "get high."

Recency or Currency of Drug Use: Richards and Cisin (1975: p.26) state that the decision as to whether or not to designate time periods for currency of drug use should be made depending on the needs and purposes of the research. They also point out the cyclical nature of drug use which makes it difficult to assess recency or currency. That is, if the researcher asks different respondents with similar cycles of drug use at different points in their cycle, the responses could indicate that one respondent is a current user and one respondent is a past user, depending on the length of the drug use cycle and the researcher's definition of "currency." Richards and Cisin indicate that the "time period included as response categories must encompass the longest possible cycle that a user might consider 'current'." (1975: p.26) Additionally, the cycle of currency may be defined differently for each substance category.

Due to the large number of respondents in this survey and the

varying educational levels of the interviewers, it was decided to have a structured categorization of "currency" which would be consistent across substance categories. The following model of recency was used:

- Today;
- In the last 7 days (not today);
- In the last 6 months (not in the last 30 days);
- In the last year (not in the last 6 months); and
- More than a year ago.

For the substances of alcohol, marihuana, inhalants, and licit drugs, an additional category of "Yesterday" was added. For all substances, "current" use encompassed the last 30 days; any use less recent than 30 days was determined to be non-current. The response to the currency question determined whether the respondent was asked a series of questions regarding present use of the substance, or a series of questions concerning past use.

The designation of "currency" will influence any interpretation of the data. Certainly a number of persons who, for example, use alcohol on special occasions throughout the year, but have never quit drinking entirely will not be counted as "current" drinkers. That is, "currency" is no reflection of "frequency," and the two dimensions should be considered separately. The general schema of survey items for each substance category is shown in Exhibit 3.

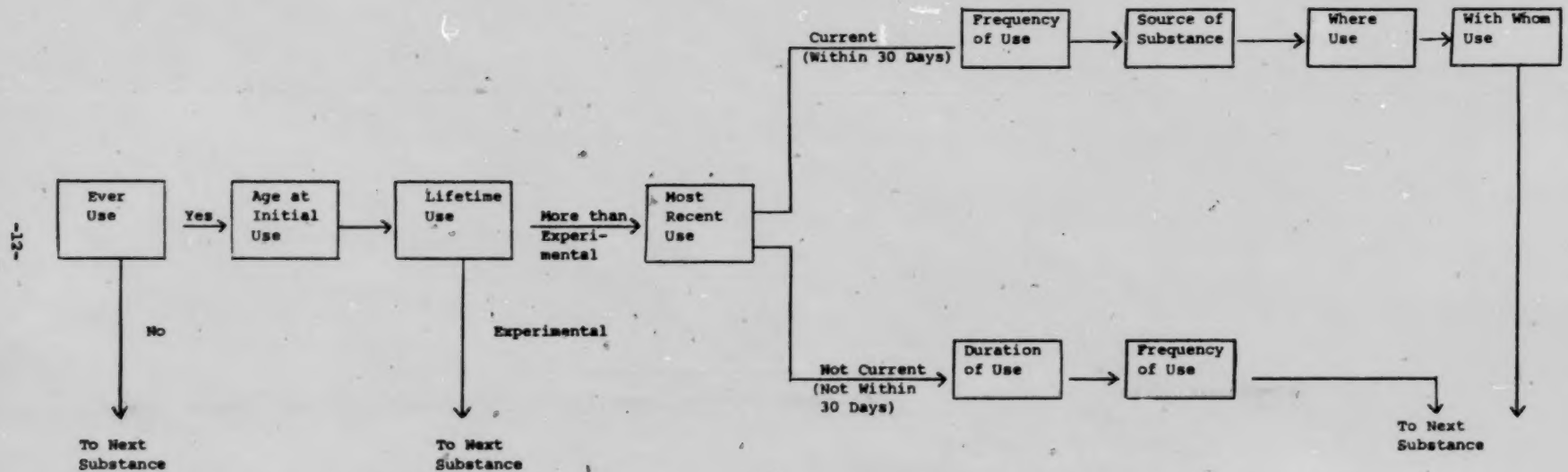
Frequency-Quantity: As Kandel (1975: p. 28) indicates, "frequency-quantity" consists of two different dimensions: (1) frequency and (2) dosage. Measuring quantity of use is difficult for prescribed and illicit drugs. Respondents are often unaware of the dosage level of prescribed drugs, and the purity of illicit drugs varies greatly. Some respondents may be able to indicate how many marihuana cigarettes they smoke in a given time period, but the amount of tetrahydrocannabinol would vary based on the geographic origin and the variety of the cannabis. Given these difficulties, it was decided not to include any items on quantity of drugs in the instrument. However, in each licit and illicit category, an item to measure frequency was designed with responses:

- More than once a day;
- Daily;
- 3-6 times a week;
- Once or twice a week;
- 2-3 times a month;
- Once a month; and
- Less than once a month.

The instrument also includes an item concerning the age of first use of each substance that had been tried. As per Kandel's recommendations (1975) the instrument includes an item on the lifetime prevalence of each substance that had been tried. The item on lifetime prevalence serves as a funneling question in each substance category. Except for alcohol, a total lifetime prevalence of 9 times or less was designated as "experimental use" which cued a skip to the next substance category.

EXHIBIT 3

GENERAL PATTERN OF SURVEY ITEMS FOR EACH SUBSTANCE CATEGORY



If more than one drug has been tried in a given category, the lifetime prevalence reflects the combination of all drugs in that category. Thus, the instrument is not sensitive to the lifetime prevalences of individual drugs within a category. In such a case, the frequency item would reflect the use of the single drug within the category which was used with greatest frequency in a time span.

Alcohol research often explores the frequency-quantity dimensions in terms of number of drinking occasions as well as drinks per occasion. In order to obtain some comparability with other alcohol studies, both dimensions were included in the instrument design. The responses for frequency are the same as those responses used for prescribed and illicit drugs.

Results of pretests of an earlier version of the instrument indicated that the drinking habits of some farmworkers reflect a weekly cycle; that is, many respondents drink beer on weekday evenings, and hard liquor on weekends only. Based on this cycle, it seemed more appropriate to collect alcohol quantity information within a weekly time frame rather than within a drinking occasion framework. A format similar to that used in the National Drug/Alcohol Collaborative Project Data Acquisition Form - Intake Interview was therefore incorporated into the instrument. The revised format is shown below in Exhibit 4.

EXHIBIT 4
FORMAT FOR COLLECTING DATA ON WEEKLY ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

IF DRANK BEER, ENTER AMOUNT DRANK PER WEEK			
Select only one measure	Cans or bottles (12 oz) per week	or	
	Quarts per week	or	
	Six packs per week	or	
	Cases per week		
Drank beer, but less than weekly		98	
Did not drink beer		00	
No answer		88	
IF DRANK WINE, ENTER AMOUNT DRANK PER WEEK			
Select only one measure	Water glasses (8 oz) per week	or	
	Pints (16 oz) per week	or	
	Quarts per week		
Drank wine, but less than weekly		98	
Did not drink wine		00	
No answer		88	
IF DRANK LIQUOR, ENTER AMOUNT DRANK PER WEEK			
Select only one measure	Shots or drinks (1½ oz) per week	or	
	Pints (16 oz) per week	or	
	Fifths (25 oz) per week		
Drank liquor, but less than weekly		98	
Did not drink liquor		00	
No answer		88	

The instrument also includes an item concerning age at first use and total lifetime prevalence. For alcohol, a lifetime prevalence of 19 times or less was designated as "experimental use" which cued a skip to the next substance category.

Responsibility to Respondents: The project staff felt a strong sense of responsibility to the respondents, and the respondents were of prime concern in the design of the instrument. In order to minimize the respondent burden, the instrument was designed to take a maximum of 30 minutes to administer. In most cases, the instrument took approximately 15 to 20 minutes to administer. Particular care was taken to insure that no information was collected that could not be processed in a timely and useful fashion, or would not have utility for planning purposes.

In accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974, each survey includes a statement that participation in the study is voluntary. The statement is written in simple language and was read or paraphrased to each respondent. No names were collected, and every effort was made to keep all information confidential. It should be noted that the effort to keep the survey voluntary most certainly affected the randomness of the sample.

Spanish Translation: Due to the large number of Spanish-speaking migrants in Central Florida, it was necessary to translate the instrument into Spanish. The majority of the translation was done by Dr. Bryan Page of the Center for Social Research on Drug Abuse, Division of Addiction Sciences at the University of Miami. Dr. Page has had extensive experience with user populations while doing research in Costa Rica, and was thus familiar with the street language of the drug culture. Project staff consulted local Spanish-speaking persons concerning phrases specific to the Mexican and Mexican American population. The Spanish-speaking interviewers also made minor adaptations while conducting the interview to meet the needs of the respondents.

Assessment of Mental Health: At the request of Dr. Rebecca Ashery, Public Health Advisor, Services Research Branch, Division of Resources Development, NIDA, the feasibility of including items to assess the mental health of respondents was studied. The inclusion of such items would serve two purposes: first, it would indicate the extent of need for mental health services which could be provided through the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration (ADAMHA); secondly, a mental health scale could be cross-tabulated with the substance abuse items to yield important data concerning the mental health of user versus non-user populations. This information could certainly be important in the establishment of treatment programs.

Several instruments were studied for this purpose. One instrument, the Center for Epidemiological Studies' depression (CES-D) instrument, was seriously considered. This is a 20-item self-report symptom rating scale to measure depressive mood in the community. For several reasons the instrument was not selected. First, many of the items seemed to be expressed in middle class terminology (e.g. I could not shake off the blues, I felt depressed) which, it was felt, would not be understood by farmworkers of lower socio-economic status. Secondly, the items had not been used with non-English speaking populations. As cited by Radloff (1977: p. 400), "Special caution is needed with bilingual respondents (Trieman, 1975). Further study of this issue is needed, with possible revision for simplicity of wording and removal of colloquial expressions." A third reason for not using the CES-D instrument is that it only yields a measure of depression. It was felt that with a farmworker population anxiety could also be an important symptom of mental illness. The difficulties of meeting daily needs would certainly be enough to cause extreme anxiety. It was felt that an instrument that would measure symptoms of both depression and anxiety would be more valuable for this effort.

The Health Opinion Survey (Leighton, Harding, Macklin, MacMillan, and Leighton, 1963) was selected as an approach to measure levels of mental disorder in the farmworker population. The 20-item instrument was derived from a more comprehensive instrument used by the Leighton et al. in the Stirling County studies. The instrument has been valuable in a number of studies for assessing mental health needs in particular subpopulations, including Southern populations. Relative to this study, Leighton and Cline (1966) completed a study of North Carolina residents who were working with visiting public health nurses. Their data were analyzed by age, sex, race, income and years of education. Using the Health Opinion Survey (HOS), Edgerton, Bentz, and Hollister (1970) studied populations in three rural counties of North Carolina and Virginia in order to establish the need for mental health services. They completed analyses of HOS scores by county, small town/rural, race, sex, age, marital status, education, occupation and income. Warheit, Holzer, Bell, and Arey (1976) analyzed the relationship of sex and marital status to HOS scores in populations in the Southeast. Their study reports mean HOS scores by sex and race. Further, Warheit, Schwab, Holzer, and Nadeau (1973) completed a study of mental illness in a Florida county. Using 11 items from the HOS and an additional item, the investigators developed an anxiety symptom scale and analyzed the data by age, sex, and race. While the data from this study cannot be compared directly to that study, the most significant findings in the two studies can be examined.

The rationale behind the HOS is that mental disorder is reflected in health symptoms and that physiological symptoms occur in reaction to stress. The psychoneurotic and psychophysical symptoms have been shown to correlate with descriptive symptom patterns outlined in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual (APA, 1952) for the major psychiatric disorders (Leighton, Harding, Macklin, Hughes, Leighton: 1963). The 20-item scale is easy to administer and has been used with Spanish-speaking populations, so field testing a new Spanish translation was not necessary.

Process for Instrument Design

Several drafts of the instrument were drawn up and revised. An early version of the instrument was submitted to the Florida Technological University Human Subjects Committee for its approval. Dr. Rebecca Ashery, Public Health Advisor, NIDA; and Dr. Hale Pringle, Director of Research of Thee Door of Central Florida, Inc., also reviewed early drafts and made important criticisms.

A version of the instrument was pretested in two migrant housing areas in two nearby counties. A total of 13 pretest interviews were collected. All of the pretests of the instrument were conducted in English.

Based on results of the pretest, the instrument was revised into final form. Dr. Bryan Page assisted in the final revision. The instrument was precoded to facilitate the computer analysis of data. The final instrument was approved by Thee Door of Central Florida, Inc.

Outline of Instrument

Below is a brief outline of the information contained in the instrument.

- a. Interview data: interviewer, language of interview.
- b. Basic respondent data: migrant/non-migrant status, migrant stream, age, sex, ethnicity-race, religion, household population, individuals in household, decision-maker in home, camp/non-camp residence, educational level, student status, vocational training, personal income, household income.
- c. Marihuana and/or hashish: ever use, age at initial use, lifetime prevalence, most recent use, frequency of current use, source, social context (where and with whom), frequency of past use.
- d. Inhalants: ever use, categories of substances used, age at initial use, lifetime prevalence, most recent use, frequency of present use, source, social context (where and with whom), duration of past use, frequency of past use.
- e. Sedatives, Barbiturates, Amphetamines, and Opiates: ever physician prescribed, ever tried to get high, age at initial use, lifetime prevalence, most recent use, frequency of present use, source, social context (where and with whom), duration of past use, frequency of past use.
- f. Heroin, Cocaine, PCP, Hallucinogens, and Other: ever use, lifetime prevalence, most recent use, frequency of current use, source, social context (where and with whom), duration of past use, frequency of past use.

g. Alcohol: ever use, age at initial use, lifetime prevalence, most recent use, frequency of current use, weekly quantity of current use, source, social context (which and with whom), six items to determine "problem drinking" of current drinkers, duration of past drinking, frequency of past drinking, quantity of past drinking.

h. Attitudes concerning treatment: for health problem, drug problem, alcohol problem, mental health problem.

i. Opinion concerning prevalence of alcohol or drug abuse in farmworker population.

j. Arrest history.

k. Active knowledge of local treatment programs.

l. Health Opinion Survey items.

m. Interviewer rating of respondent's understanding, cooperativeness, and honesty.

B. Sampling Plan

Issues

Designing a sampling plan of migrant and seasonal farmworkers is difficult. They are an example of a "floating population," which, according to Cisin (1977: p. 36), may be the most important population of drug abuse. The farmworker population is extremely mobile and fluctuates each month depending on the crops and the season. Estimates of the farmworker population in Central Florida range from 6,000 to 22,000. Probably both figures are correct during some time of the year. It should be noted that this survey was to include members of farmworkers' families as well as the persons who actually do the farm labor. While the FTU Farmworker Project staff had developed detailed maps of farmworkers' households for a Department of Labor study, the maps were developed in the Fall of 1977, and were not totally accurate for a Spring 1978 data collection.

The only method by which to insure a rigorously designed, probability based random sample would be to do a complete census of the population, design the sampling plan, and conduct the interviews all in the same week. The week selected, of course, would have to be a "typical" week of the farmworker year, and respondents would not have the option of refusing to participate. Such a sample would only be representative of the local farmworker community, and not the national farmworker population. Lacking the resources and person hours to conduct such a massive effort, it was necessary to design an alternate plan to survey the local farmworker community. To this end, several local sources were analyzed for demographic information on farmworkers.

Analysis of Other Data Sources

The first source was the data compiled by the FTU Farmworker Needs Assessment Project which indicate household clusters of farmworker families. The data were compiled in the Fall of 1977. The project had information concerning the racial-ethnic identity of farmworker households, but no information on household size, nor the age or sex of individuals. Exhibit 5 shows the results of that analysis.

EXHIBIT 5
RACE-ETHNICITY OF FARMWORKER HOUSEHOLDS, ORANGE COUNTY

	N	%
Black	1728	41%
Hispanic	1150	28%
White	1300	31%
TOTAL	4178	100%

Source: FTU Farmworker Needs Assessment Project

The second source to be analyzed was the files of the Outreach Worker (Orange, Lake, and Sumter Counties) of the Florida Farmworkers Council (FFC). The Outreach Worker provides emergency food assistance to farmworkers. Thus, only persons who have critical problems and are aware of FFC's services would be listed in those files. Files were searched to analyze the race-ethnicity of families and the ages of individual family members age 14 and over. A total of 50 files or households with 115 individuals 14 or older were tallied. The results of the tabulation are shown in Exhibit 6.

EXHIBIT 6
RACE-ETHNICITY AND AGE OF INDIVIDUALS
IN HOUSEHOLDS OF FFC CLIENTS

Age	Black		Hispanic		White		TOTAL BY AGE	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
14-18	31	38%	3	14%	4	33%	38	33%
19-25	5	6	3	14	1	8	9	8
26-35	11	14	10	45	1	8	22	19
36-50	20	25	6	27	5	42	31	27
51+	14	17	0	0	1	8	15	13
TOTAL BY ETHNIC	81	100%	22	100%	12	100%	115	100%
GRAND TOTAL	81	71%	22	19%	12	10%	115	100%

Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Column percentages read down and add to 100%, except for last row which adds to 100% across.

Source: Files of Florida Farmworkers Council.

The third source of data was the files of a local social service agency which serves a large number of farmworkers. Recent files were searched until 100 farmworker households were tabulated. A total of 230 individuals age 14 or over were members of those 100 households. Tabulations were compiled for age and race-ethnicity. The results are shown in Exhibit 7.

Each of these sources has somewhat selective data which probably do not reflect the total migrant population. For example, the proportion of White farmworkers ranges from 10 percent to 31 percent across the three sources. Similarly, the proportion of Black farmworkers ranges from 41 percent to 71 percent. The FTU Farmworker Needs Assessment household data do not reflect the varying sizes of households among the three major racial-ethnic groups. The FFC and social service agency data indicate a larger proportion of Blacks who tend to be more seasonal (rather than migrant) and possibly are more aware of social service agencies in the community.

EXHIBIT 7
RACE-ETHNICITY AND AGE OF INDIVIDUALS IN HOUSEHOLDS
SERVED BY A LOCAL SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCY

Age	Black		Hispanic		White		TOTAL BY AGE	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
14-18	17	18%	23	29%	6	11%	46	20%
19-25	19	20	21	27	8	14	48	21
26-35	18	19	10	13	18	32	46	20
36-50	24	26	15	19	15	26	54	23
51+	16	17	10	13	10	18	36	16
TOTAL BY ETHNIC	94	100%	79	100%	57	100%	230	100%
GRAND TOTAL	94	41%	79	34%	57	25%	230	100%

Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Column percentages read down and add to 100%, except for the last row which adds to 100% across.

Source: Files of local social service agency.

Development of Plan

Based on the above information, a sampling plan was devised which was feasible to implement, and which should yield an accurate picture of the drug and alcohol use, and mental health needs of farmworkers in Central Florida. Based on 800 interviews, minimum percentages and numbers for each of the critical variables were established as shown in Exhibit 8. At the request of Dr. Rebecca Ashery, NIDA, persons aged 51 or older were not included in the survey. The rationale behind this decision was that few drug users would be found in the over 51 age range, since most drug users are in the 18-25 age range.

EXHIBIT 8
MINIMUM NUMBER AND PERCENTAGES OF RESPONDENTS BY VARIABLE

AGE			ETHNICITY			MIGRANT/SEASONAL			SEX		
	N	%		N	%		N	%		N	%
14-18	160	20%	Black	240	30%	Migrant	266	33%	Male	320	40%
19-25	22%		Hispanic	240	30%	Seasonal	Remainder		Female	320	40%
26-35	160	20%	White	120	15%						
36-50	184	23%									

For each variable there was at least a 15 percent margin that was not predetermined in the sampling plan. The plan was designed this way to allow some flexibility in data collection, especially toward the end of the collection phase. The designated age breakdowns are very similar to the proportions found in the analysis of the local social service agency files.

In order to insure that the minimum quotas were met, each week all protocols were checked and tabulated according to each variable. If it appeared that the minimum quota in any variable category might be short, the interviewing teams were instructed to make an effort to interview certain categories of persons. Respondents were interviewed in their homes, neighborhoods, as well as the fields and groves in which they work. Detailed information of the process for data collection is given in Section D of this chapter.

Interrelational Network Sub-Sample

Using an interrelational network technique, a total of 50 interviews were conducted with users only. Using this approach, known users are interviewed and asked to identify other users who are then interviewed, thus creating a "snowball" effect. This approach was utilized for two reasons. The first reason was to make every effort to determine whether or not there is a "subculture" of farmworkers who use drugs, which may not have shown up in the general sample. The second reason was to determine the demographic characteristics of the user group, if it exists.

By using both a general sample and a network sample, it is possible to analyze drug use among farmworkers from two different perspectives. The overall sample provides a basis for comparison with national prevalence, while the network sample assures drug researchers that the study made every effort to discover whether there is drug use in the target population. The fact that 50 surveys with known drug users were collected with relatively little effort is of itself significant. The fifty interviewers with known drug users also increases the number of cases for which drug use can be compared with other variables.

The data for the interrelational network sample were collected using the same instrument that was used for the general sample. Two interviewers with extensive ties in the farmworker community were responsible for collecting this sample. They interviewed their own acquaintances whom they knew to be drug users. In no case was a name attached to a response protocol; however, the interviewer frequently knew the identity of the respondent. For the most part, data for the user group were analyzed separately from the data of the general sample.

C. Selection, Training and Supervision of Interviewers

A number of candidates were considered for the positions of interviewer. Interviewers were selected on the basis of previous experience interviewing, knowledge of the farmworker community, experience in social service agencies, bilingual ability, and interpersonal skills. The twelve interviewers had a wide variety of experience, and many were from the local community. At least four interviewers had extensive contacts within the farmworker community, and three had interviewing experience on the FTU Farmworker Needs Assessment project funded by the Department of Labor. Five of the interviewers were native speakers of Spanish. Six were students in local colleges or junior colleges, and at least six had experience working in local social service agencies, including experience interviewing. Educational levels of the interviewers ranged from high school graduation to master's degree.

In order to provide for more intensive training and close supervision at the beginning of the interviewing phase, the project coordinator trained small groups of interviewers over a period of three weeks. Each training session included a maximum of five interviewers and lasted two full days. Project staff explained the purpose of the study and reviewed office procedures. Staff and interviewers discussed general background information on farmworkers in Central Florida. Staff reviewed techniques and approaches to interviewing, including: establishing rapport, explaining the purpose of the interview, asking and rephrasing questions, reviewing the interview, and evaluating interviewing skills. The project coordinator reviewed the instrument item by item and answered all questions from the interviewers. Interviewers then practiced recording the responses to three taped sample interviews. This exercise gave them practice recording on the interview form and increased their familiarity with the form. Throughout the exercise, the coordinator stopped the tapes frequently to point out interviewing techniques, clarify the questions, and demonstrate the skip patterns.

During the second day of training, interviewers practiced administering the interview to each other and to project staff. This exercise enabled interviewers to become more familiar with the wording of questions and develop their own style of interviewing. The skip patterns were also reinforced as interviewers observed and critiqued each other.

During the first week of interviewing, the project coordinator accompanied the group of new interviewers to site locations. All interviewers were observed administering an actual interview at least once during that week, and comments were made concerning areas for improvement. Follow-up observations were made where necessary. Also during the first week of each group's interviewing, completed interview protocols were checked as soon as possible after the conduct of the interview. This proved to be critical in diagnosing which interviewers still did not have a thorough understanding of the skip patterns of the interview, as well as the intent of individual items. The checking of interviews and feedback to interviewers was done throughout the interviewing phase.

At the end of the first week of interviewing, one or two team leaders were selected from each interviewer group. Three team leaders were selected from the total group of twelve. Each team leader was very knowledgeable of the farmworker community, and thus could take the initiative in determining where the team would interview during the interviewing phase. Two of the team leaders were Black, and one was Mexican American. This racial-ethnic diversity facilitated the teams' entry into the various camps and other housing areas, as well as into work crews.

The team approach was utilized for a variety of reasons. Working with three teams instead of 12 individuals greatly facilitated supervisory control. Travel costs were also cut since the entire team could travel in one or two vehicles. The more inexperienced interviewers and those interviewers less familiar with the farmworker culture also learned much about farmworkers and the community through their contact with the team leaders and other team members more familiar with the community. In at least two teams, a strong 'esprit de corps' developed, which made a tedious job much easier.

Each team's composition was determined based on interviewers with similar hours. Racial-ethnic diversity and individual interviewers' bilingual ability was also considered in making team assignments, and interviewers most often interviewed respondents of their own ethnic group. Project staff felt that this approach would facilitate rapport between interviewer and respondent, and thus increase the accuracy of the data collected. At all times, the composition of the three teams was flexible to meet the needs of each interviewing site.

D. Data Collection

The majority of the interviews were collected in camps and other housing areas. Due to the fact that many of the migrants begin to leave Florida the middle of May, the larger camps and the camps that house migrants rather than seasonals were surveyed first. Where appropriate, permission was secured from camp managers prior to conducting any interviews. It was found that using large teams to survey large housing areas as quickly as possible was more effective than using small teams in an area over a longer period of time. If a small team were in an area for several days, the refusal rate increased as the "word" spread that someone was asking questions about drug use.

Interviews were also collected on street corners where farmworkers wait for buses, as well as in fields and groves. Some team leaders talked with crew leaders early in the morning to find out where crews would be working. In cases where farmworkers were interviewed while they were working, permission was obtained from the crew leader prior to conducting any interviews. It was found that gaining entry to interview Black or mixed crews was easier than with Hispanic crews. The reason for this is uncertain, but may be related to the presence of illegal aliens in the Hispanic crews.

Due to the varying schedules of the team members, interviews were collected throughout the day beginning early in the morning and ending in the evening. On rainy days or days when harvesting work was slow, an effort was made to have as many interviewers working as possible. Data collection was also done on weekends in some areas. In other areas where people work seven day weeks, it was difficult to catch them at any time. In such cases, interviewers completed follow-up canvasses of the area.

There are a number of illegal alien farmworkers in Central Florida and this factor presented unique concerns for data collection. Interviewers were cautioned about illegal aliens and told not to say anything that would threaten these persons in any way. So that illegal aliens would be further protected from detection, no information concerning national origin or citizenship was requested. For racial-ethnic identification, Mexican American and Mexican were combined into one category. All persons were informed of the anonymity and confidentiality of the survey. However, no interviewer reported that illegal aliens presented a problem during the interviewing phase, and as far as can be determined, the presence of illegal aliens did not affect data collection.

The interviews collected for the interrelational network sample were collected using the same interview format, but through different procedures. Two interviewers familiar with the farmworker community were responsible for this effort. Initial interviews were conducted with the interviewers' acquaintances whom the interviewers knew to be users of illicit substances. At the end of the interview, the respondent was asked if he/she knew other farmworkers who used substances who might consent to be interviewed. Thus, although the respondents' names were not attached to the survey instrument, the interviewer did know the identity of each respondent. This presented problems at times, and a number of respondents stopped answering in the middle of the interview. In at least one case, a respondent tore up the protocol part way through the interview. Six of the fifty network sample interviews that are included in the reported data were terminated prior to the end of the interview at the request of the respondent. A number of other terminated interviews were not included in analysis because they lacked all but basic demographic data.

III. OVERVIEW

This section of highlights of the study of substance abuse among farmworkers in Central Florida is intended to provide interested persons with an estimate of the level of substance abuse among that population. The findings of this survey are intended to assist local drug treatment personnel in planning provisions for service delivery to a particularly hard-to-reach population. The findings also provide data for professionals in the drug-abuse field nationwide and to other interested professionals working with migrant communities.

The National Institute on Drug Abuse awarded a research grant to Thee Door of Central Florida, Inc., which sub-contracted with the Office of Graduate Studies and Research of Florida Technological University to conduct the research. The study was conducted between March and October, 1978. All data were collected between mid-April and mid-June, 1978. The survey included a total of 875 respondents: 825 in a general sample, and 50 in a special sample of known drug users only.

Much of the discussion in this section is based on comparisons with data from the 1977 National Survey on Drug Abuse (Abelson, Fishburne, and Cisin, 1978). The parameters of that study design are different from this study and the reader should review these differences before comparing the data. First, the national study was, of course, a study of the general population and included various population density areas. "Non-metropolitan" populations, which most closely correspond with the farmworker population in this study, comprised only 32.7 percent of the national study. Further, Southern populations comprised only 34.0 percent of the national study. Secondly, the national data included respondents aged 12 and over, whereas the farmworker study included persons 13 to 50 years of age. This exclusion of older persons from the farmworker survey may have biased the sample toward users somewhat. Thirdly, there are obvious differences in the racial-ethnic, educational, and occupational backgrounds of respondents in the national study and the farmworker study, since by definition, the farmworker study is a study of a specific sub-population. However, the national study excluded respondents with no fixed address and respondents with any English language difficulty. A large proportion of the farmworker population is persons with no fixed address, and persons dominant in the Spanish language comprised 29.6 percent of the farmworker study respondents. Certainly these differences in sample population characteristics account for some of the differences in results between the national study and the farmworker study. One other difference to consider in reviewing the data is the fact that the two studies used different definitions for "current use." In the national study, use of any substance during the 30 days prior to the interview was considered to be "current use." For the farmworker study, lifetime use of a substance 10 times or more (20 times or more for alcohol) and use in the 30 days prior to the interview was defined as "current use." This more restrictive definition for the farmworker study in some instances may have reduced the number of "current users." This is more likely to have happened with younger respondents who may not have had the opportunity to use substances more than experimentally.

According to the national study, the use of illicit drugs has expanded to broad segments of our society. This study indicates that migrant and seasonal farmworkers are one of the segments that have been touched by drug abuse. Even though the target population of this study is very different from the national study population, many of the same patterns of use are evident. For example, in both studies the patterns of stronger drug use suggest that such behavior is currently associated with a specific time of life or developmental stage and that much use is largely experimental or occasional in nature. As Exhibit 9 indicates, lifetime experience with illicit drugs among farmworkers is considerably more prevalent than "more than experimental use" and "current use." Also, young adults 18-25, have much higher rates of use than youth 13-17 or older adults 26-50. However, alcohol, a legal substance, has been used by the majority of adults of all ages and is currently being used by a majority of all those who have ever used it.

Approximately 52.2 percent of young adults 18-25, have used at least one illegal substance or have used a legal substance illicitly. The prevalence of any illegal use is considerably lower for youth 13-17 at 39.8 percent and older adults 26-50, at 26.6 percent (37.8% for entire farmworker sample). Likewise, although 38.8 percent of youth 13-17 and 25.2 percent of older adults 18-50 have tried marihuana/hashish, experience with marihuana/hashish is considerably less prevalent in these age groups than it is among respondents 18-25. A majority (50.2%) of young adults 18-25 report having tried marihuana/hashish. As shown in Exhibit 9 the age group differences are not as large in the farmworker survey as they are in the national survey.

As in the national study, among farmworkers the use of stronger substances is considerably less widespread than the use of marihuana/hashish, but use of other substances is still higher among young adults, 18-25. Among young adults 18-25, 18.0 percent have tried sedatives, barbiturates, amphetamines, or opiates to get high, as compared to 9.0 percent of youth 13-17, and 6.7 percent of older adults, 26-50. Similarly, 15.5 percent of young adults 18-25 have tried inhalants, hallucinogens (LSD, DMT, STP, etc.) or phencyclidine (PCP), as compared to 9.0 percent of youth 13-17 and 4.0 percent of older adults 26-50. Use of harder drugs, such as cocaine and heroin, is lowest of all substances, but still higher among young adults 18-25 at 11.3 percent. Approximately 4.5 percent of youth 13-17 and 5.2 percent of older adults 26-50 have tried cocaine or heroin.

As in the national study, analysis of marihuana use, and the illicit use of sedatives, barbiturates, amphetamines, and opiates by educational level shows an increase of use as education rises across all age groups. The use of marihuana by educational subgroup for young adults and older adults is shown in Exhibit 10. Even though the trends toward increased use with increased education are the same in the two populations, there are considerable differences in the educational levels of the two populations. For example, among all adults in the farmworker sample, only 4 percent have had any post-secondary education,

EXHIBIT 9

PREVALENCE OF USE OF SELECTED SUBSTANCES AMONG A FARMWORKER POPULATION AND A NATIONAL POPULATION

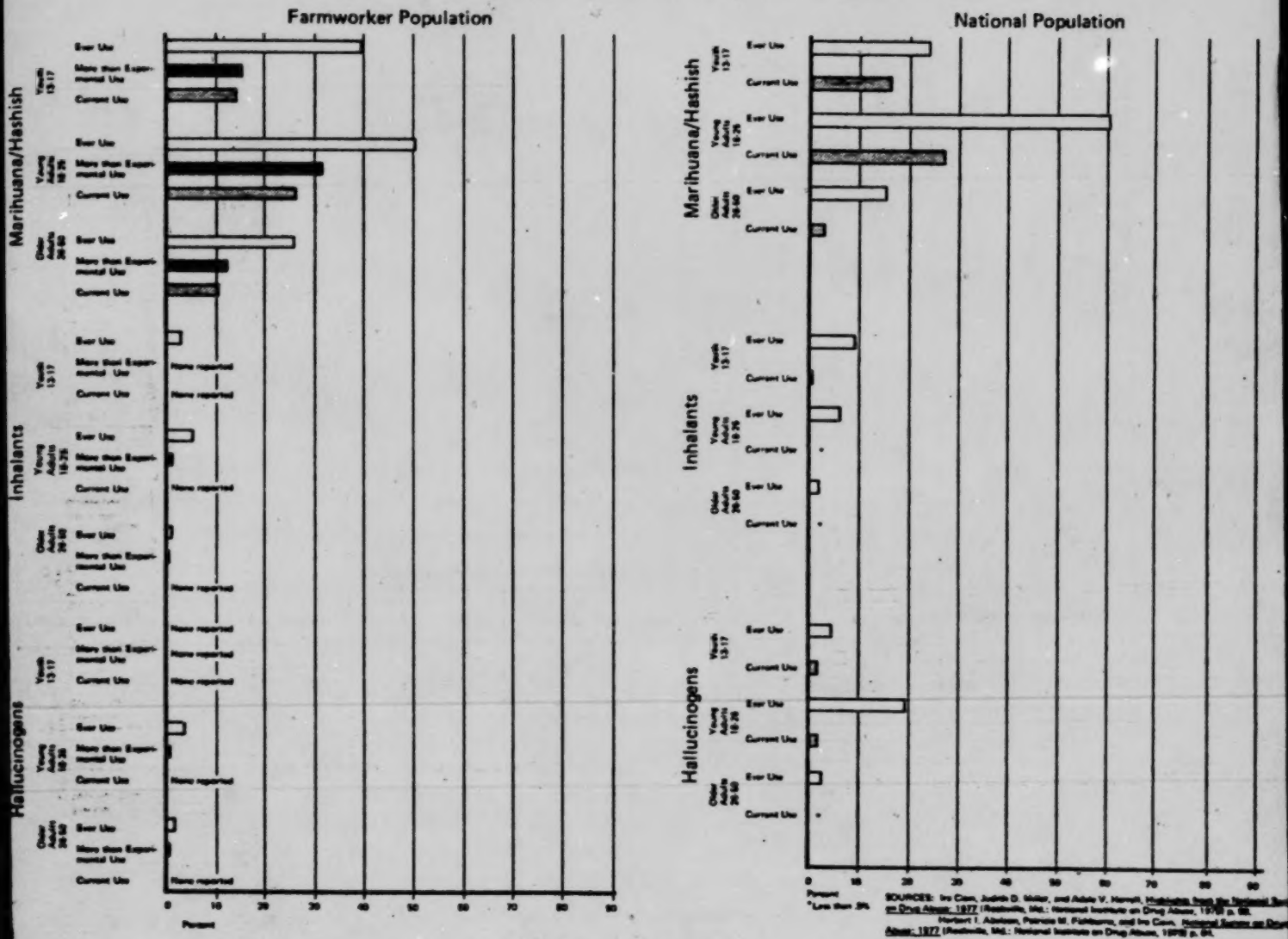
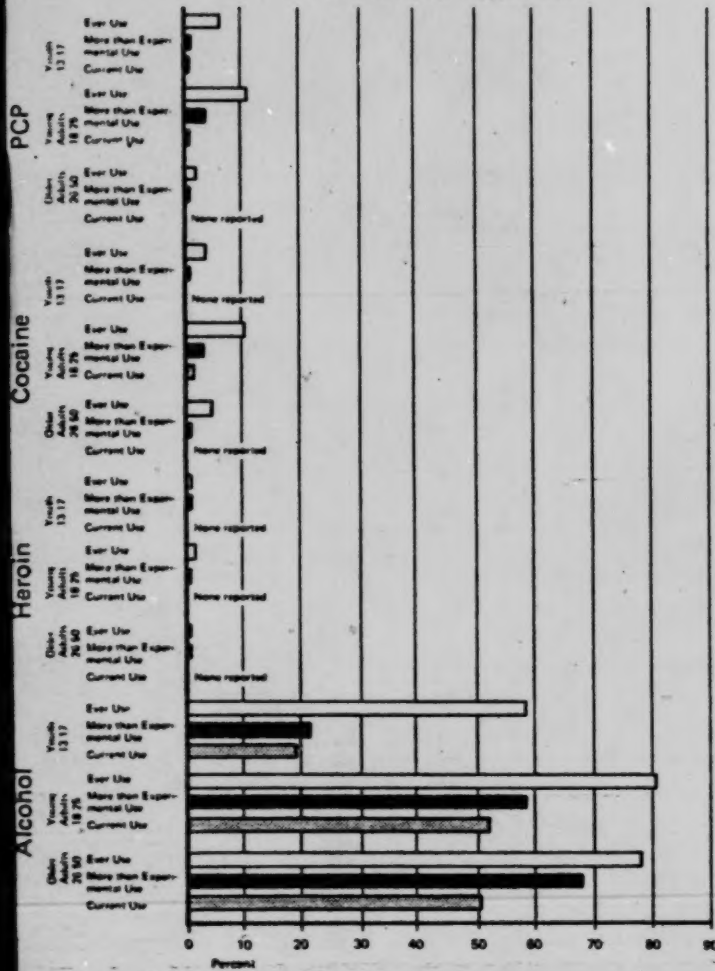


EXHIBIT 9 - (Continued)

Farmworker Population



National Population

National Study does not present data on PCP

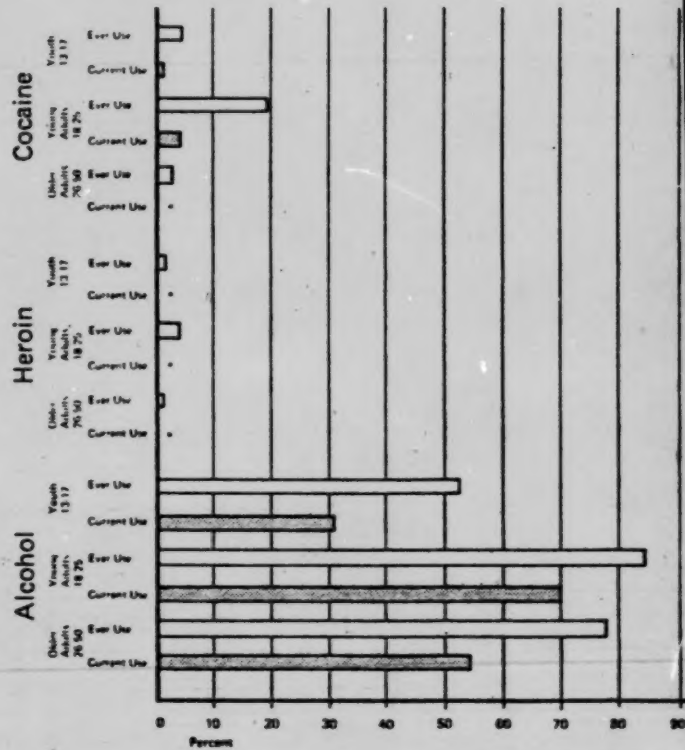


EXHIBIT 10

EVER USE OF MARIJUANA AND CURRENT USE OF MARIJUANA
BY SUBGROUPS AMONG A FARMWORKER POPULATION AND A NATIONAL POPULATION

Farmworker Population					National Population				
		Ever Use	More than Experimental Use ¹	Current Use ²			Ever Use	Current Use ⁴	
Youth	13-17	38.8%	16.4%	14.2%	Youth	12-17	28.2%	16.1%	
						South	19%	7%	
						Nonmetropolitan	18%	10%	
Age					Age	12-13	8%	4%	
	14-15	39%	14%	10%		14-15	29%	15%	
	16-17	39%	18%	17%		16-17	47%	29%	
Sex	Male	51%	24%	23%	Sex	Male	33%	19%	
	Female	25%	8%	5%		Female	23%	13%	
Race	Black	47%	18%	16%	Race	Nonwhite	26%	12%	
	Hispanic	18%	7%	7%		White	29%	17%	
	White	62%	38%	31%					
Young Adults	18-25	50.2%	32.2%	25.8%	Young Adults	18-25	60.1%	27.7%	
						South	50%	17%	
						Nonmetropolitan	48%	18%	
Age	18-21	55%	37%	28%	Age	18-21	59%	31%	
	22-25	44%	26%	23%		22-25	62%	24%	
Sex	Male	56%	39%	36%	Sex	Male	66%	35%	
	Female	43%	25%	15%		Female	55%	21%	
Race	Black	67%	47%	41%	Race	Nonwhite	54%	24%	
	Hispanic	22%	8%	3%		White	61%	28%	
	White	58%	40%	26%					
Education					Education				
	0-6 Years (58)	17%	7%	5%		Not high school			
	7-9 Years (45)	44%	20%	16%		graduate (315)	52%	22%	
	10-12 Years (171)	63%	43%	35%		High school grad (623)	60%	29%	
	12 Years + (9)	56%	56%	33%		College (553)	65%	30%	
						Not a graduate (399)	67%	32%	
						Graduate (154)	59%	22%	
Older Adults	26-50	25.2%	13.2%	10.2%	Older Adults	26+	15.4%	3.2%	
						South	9%	1%	
						Nonmetropolitan	9%	1%	
Age	26-34	39%	24%	19%	Age	26-34	44%	12%	
	35-50	14%	5%	4%		35+	7%	1%	
Sex	Male	34%	20%	16%	Sex	Male	21%	4%	
	Female	14%	5%	3%		Female	10%	2%	
Race	Black	33%	17%	16%	Race	Nonwhite	20%	4%	
	Hispanic	12%	5%	3%		White	15%	3%	
	White	31%	17%	9%					
Education					Education				
	0-6 Years (143)	10%	4%	1%		Not high school			
	7-9 Years (122)	26%	13%	10%		graduate (499)	6%	1%	
	10-12 Years (118)	37%	20%	16%		High school grad (659)	16%	3%	
	12 Years + (18)	56%	39%	39%		College (656)	26%	6%	
						Not a graduate (273)	27%	9%	
						Graduate (383)	24%	4%	

1. "More than experimental use" is use of 10 times or more.
2. "Current use" is more than experimental use and use in the past 30 days.

3. Source: National Survey on Drug Abuse: 1977 Volume 1: Main Findings. Herbert I. Abelson, Patricia M. Fishburne, and Ira Cisin. (Rockville, Md.: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1978) pp. 40,42,43.
4. "Current use" is use in the past 30 days.

as compared to 36 percent of the national sample. Stated another way, 96 percent of all adults in the farmworker population have a high school education or less as compared to 64 percent of the national sample. The patterns are comparable for young adults 18-25 and older adults 26-50 (26+ in the national sample). Thus, while the proportions of young adults with 12+ years of education who have used marihuana and are current users of marihuana are very similar across the two samples, the magnitude of the problem is less in the farmworker sample because there are so few individuals at the upper educational levels. The fact that the mean educational level of farmworker respondents at 8.4 years is considerably lower than the national mean educational level may partially account for some of the farmworker usage levels being lower than the national usage levels.

Differences between males and females are also obvious in the farmworker data and the national data. The prevalence of marihuana use among farmworker males is almost twice the use among females, except in the 18-25 age group where 56.4 percent of males have used marihuana as compared with 43.3 percent of females. Among adults 18-50, more females than males have had (prescribed) sedatives, amphetamines, barbiturates, or opiates, but a larger proportion of males than females have used them for non-medical purposes. Similarly, the prevalence of alcohol use is considerably higher among males than females across all age groups.

For all substance use prevalences which were analyzed in the national study according to region of the country and population density, no region had lower levels of use than the South, and non-metropolitan areas had lower levels of use than large metropolitan and other metropolitan areas. The analyses by region and population density were completed for "ever use" and "current use" of marihuana, non-medical use of stimulants, sedatives, and tranquilizers, and current use of alcohol (see Abelson et al., 1978: pp. 40-43, 92-95, 109-110). Since the population in the farmworker study is definitely rural and definitely Southern, one would expect their level of usage to be somewhat lower than the national data. Exhibit 10 indicates the differences between the farmworker data and the national data for marihuana and Exhibit 11 shows the differences between the farmworker data and the national data for current alcohol use. Levels of usage for non-metropolitan and Southern populations for each age group are also shown.

In addition to the age group differences discussed, there are important differences between ethnic groups of farmworkers which are evident in the analyses of use among subgroups across age levels. Prevalence of use of marihuana and alcohol, and the non-medical use of sedatives, barbiturates, amphetamines, and opiates is lowest among Hispanics across almost all age groups. Less than half as many Hispanics proportionately have tried marihuana/hashish than Whites and Blacks in all age breakdowns. Over one-third of the farmworker respondents in this study were Hispanics, and 87 percent of those persons were interviewed

EXHIBIT 11

CURRENT DRINKING AMONG SUBGROUPS OF
A FARMWORKER SAMPLE AND A NATIONAL SAMPLE

Farmer Sample			National Sample		
		Current Drinkers ¹			Current Drinkers ²
Youth	13-17	19%	Youth	12-17	31.2%
			South		24%
			Nonmetropolitan		27%
Age	14-15	14%	Age	12-13	13%
	16-17	22%		14-15	28%
				16-17	52%
Sex	Male	26%	Sex	Male	37%
	Female	11%		Female	25%
Race	Black	17%	Race	Nonwhite	23%
	Hispanic	18%		White	33%
	White	31%			
Young Adults	18-25	52%	Young Adults	18-25	70.0%
			South		57%
			Nonmetropolitan		63%
Age	18-21	53%	Age	18-21	71%
	22-25	51%		22-25	70%
Sex	Male	69%	Sex	Male	82%
	Female	32%		Female	59%
Race	Black	64%	Race	Nonwhite	59%
	Hispanic	36%		White	72%
	White	51%			
Older Adults	26-50	50%	Older Adults	26+	54.9%
			South		38%
			Nonmetropolitan		44%
Age	26-34	57%	Age	26-34	70%
	35-50	44%		35+	50%
Sex	Male	66%	Sex	Male	63%
	Female	29%		Female	48%
Race	Black	60%	Race	Nonwhite	49%
	Hispanic	37%		White	56%
	White	45%			

1. "Current use" is use of more than 19 times
and use in the past 30 days.

Source: Herbert I. Abelson, Patricia M.
Fishburne, and Ira Cisin. National Survey
on Drug Abuse: 1977 (Rockville, Md.:
National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1978), p. 109.
2. "Current use" is any use in past 30
days.

partially or totally in Spanish. This class of persons would have been excluded from the national study because of their limited English speaking ability. The Hispanics generally low level of usage is another important factor in making the farmworker usage data lower than the national usage data.

Based on the analyses of the national data, Cisin et al. concluded that "drug use does not, at the present time, appear to be strongly influenced by demographic factors, such as area of residence, race, or even socioeconomic status." (1978; p. 8,9). The farmworker data on race-ethnic substance abuse questions this conclusion, since prevalence is considerably lower among Hispanics. However, one must consider that the farmworker Hispanics are rural people, traditionally conservative, and many are recent immigrants. They are not very assimilated into American society as evidenced by the fact that 87 percent were interviewed in Spanish. Culturally, they probably have many more of the Mexican peasant values than American values. In few ways are they comparable to the Chicano of East Los Angeles or the Puerto Rican of the Northeast. The very low drug use of the Hispanic farmworker is significant.

"More than experimental use" of drugs also differs by age group. For most illicit substances, considerably fewer than half of those who had tried a substance had used that substance more than experimentally (more than nine times). The one exception to this pattern is marihuana use among young adults 18-25; 50.2 percent have tried marihuana, and of those who have tried marihuana, 64.1 percent continued to use the substance more than nine times. Similarly, current use of illicit drugs (use of more than nine times and use in the past 30 days) differs by age group. Among older adults 26-50, current use of illicit drugs other than marihuana is rare, but 10.2 percent of older adults are currently using marihuana. Current marihuana use is even higher among youth 13-17 at 14.2 percent, and over one in four young adults 18-25 (25.8%) are currently using marihuana. It is interesting to note that, although the figures for current use among farmworkers is relatively close to the national figures for current use among youth 13-17 and young adults 18-25, (farmworker youth, 14.2 percent; national youth, 16.1 percent; farmworker young adults, 25.7 percent; national young adults, 27.7 percent), current use among farmworkers 26-50 at 10.2 percent is almost three times the national figure for 26+ at 3.2 percent. Although the exclusion of those over 50 years may have biased the farmworker sample toward users, the farmworker study definition of "current use" is more restrictive than the national study definition of "current use" since the former excludes any use of less than 10 times whether any use occurred in the past 30 days or not.

Current use of illicit drugs other than marihuana is much less likely than current use of marihuana. Cocaine is the stronger drug for which current use is most prevalent, and about one-sixth of young adults 18-25 in the farmworker population who have ever tried cocaine have used it more than nine times and have used it in the past 30 days.

As in the national study, current use of heroin among farmworkers is the most rarely reported of the behaviors studied. Eight persons in the entire farmworker study report that they have ever used heroin, and of the three who have used heroin more than 10 times, none have used it

within the past year. One must concur with the investigators of the national survey that current heroin addicts are likely to escape the net of a survey. A higher income than a farmworker's would be necessary to support a heroin habit, and a rural area would probably not have the necessary supply network for heroin. Anyone in an institution for treatment would not be included in the survey, and others who may be involved in criminal activities may have simply refused to respond to the survey since it was voluntary.

Current use of inhalants and PCP is also rare. Current use of these substances is limited to those under age 25 as shown in Exhibit 9 .

The continuation of Exhibit 9 contains data on alcohol use. As found in the national study, alcohol is more widely used than illegal drugs in all age groups, including young adults. This is especially true for current use (more than experimental and use in the past month). Young adults 18-25 are generally characterized by the highest current use rates for all substances; however, the age group differences are relatively small for alcohol and much more apparent for illegal substances.

In sum, as shown in Exhibits 12 through 16, patterns of use are very different for alcohol and illegal substances. Illicit drug use is strongly related to age and, except for marihuana, is less likely to occur on a regular basis. Although the farmworker survey dealt with a very specific subpopulation, the patterns of use are very similar to those found in the national study. Drug use has spread to all segments of the population, including those not in mainstream American society.

EXHIBIT 12
EVER USE, LIFETIME USE, AND REGENCY OF USE: YOUTH (13-17)

	NEVER USE	EVER USE	LIFETIME USE		MOST RECENT USE IF MORE THAN EXPERIMENTAL				
			9 times or less	10 times or more	WITHIN PAST 7 DAYS	WITHIN PAST 30 DAYS	WITHIN PAST 6 MONTHS	WITHIN PAST YEAR	YEAR AGO OR LONGER
Youth Age: 13-17									
Marihuana and/or Hashish (134)	61.2% (82)	38.8% (52)	22.4% (30)	16.4% (22)	11.9% (16)	2.2% (3)	1.5% (2)	0.7% (1)	0.0% (0)
Inhalants (134)	97.0 (130)	3.0 (4)	3.0 (4)	0.0 (0)	-	-	-	-	-
Hallucinogens (132)	100.0 (132)	0.0 (0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PCP (132)	93.2 (123)	6.8 (9)	5.3 (7)	1.5 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.8 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.8 (1)	0.0 (0)
Cocaine (132)	96.2 (127)	3.8 (5)	3.0 (4)	0.8 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.8 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Heroin (132)	99.2 (131)	0.8 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.8 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.8 (1)
Alcohol (134)	41.8 (56)	58.2 (78)	36.6 (49) ²	21.6 (29) ²	14.2 (19)	4.5 (6)	3.7 (5)	0.7 (1)	0.0 (0)

Note: Percentages read across. The percentages are the proportions of the total number of respondents for each substance in each age breakdown. For each substance, the total for "Never use" and "Ever use" should equal the total number of respondents for that substance. The totals of the two "Lifetime use" categories should equal the "Ever use" figures. The totals for the "Most recent use" categories should equal the totals for "More than experimental use" (i.e. 10 times or more). However, totals for discrete variables may not always equal totals of branching source cells due to missing data. Percentages may not always add to 100.0 due to rounding.

1. All categories for recency are mutually exclusive.
2. Experimental use of alcohol is defined as 19 times or less.

EXHIBIT 13
EVER USE, LIFETIME USE, AND REGENCY OF USE: ADULTS (18-50)

	NEVER USE	EVER USE	LIFETIME USE		MOST RECENT USE IF MORE THAN EXPERIMENTAL ¹				
			9 times or less	10 times or more	WITHIN PAST 7 DAYS	WITHIN PAST 30 DAYS	WITHIN PAST 6 MONTHS	WITHIN PAST YEAR	YEAR AGO OR LONGER
Adults Age: 18-50									
Marihuana and/or Hashish (684)	64.5% (441)	35.5% (243)	14.2% (97)	21.1% (144)	13.9% (95)	2.8% (19)	1.8% (12)	1.3% (9)	1.5% (10)
Inhalants (687)	97.1 (667)	2.9 (20)	2.2 (15)	0.6 (4)	0.0 (0)	0.1 (1)	0.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.3 (2)
Hallucinogens (681)	97.9 (667)	2.1 (14)	1.5 (10)	0.6 (4)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.1 (1)	0.1 (1)	0.3 (2)
PCP (680)	93.8 (638)	6.2 (42)	4.0 (27)	2.2 (15)	0.1 (1)	0.1 (1)	0.7 (5)	0.4 (3)	0.7 (5)
Cocaine (682)	92.7 (632)	7.3 (50)	5.6 (38)	1.8 (12)	0.1 (1)	0.6 (4)	0.6 (4)	0.4 (3)	0.0 (0)
Heroin (683)	99.0 (676)	1.0 (7)	0.7 (5)	0.3 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.3 (2)
Alcohol (684)	21.2 (145)	78.8 (539)	14.9 (102) ²	63.7 (436) ²	46.8 (320)	4.2 (29)	5.8 (40)	0.9 (6)	7.7 (53)

Note: Percentages read across. The percentages are the proportions of the total number of respondents for each substance in each age breakdown. For each substance, the total for "Never use" and "Ever use" should equal the total number of respondents for that substance. The totals of the two "Lifetime use" categories should equal the "Ever use" figures. The totals for the "Most recent use" categories should equal the totals for "More than experimental use" (i.e. 10 times or more). However, totals for discrete variables may not always equal totals of branching source cells due to missing data. Percentages may not always add to 100.0 due to rounding.

1. All categories for recency are mutually exclusive.
2. Experimental use of alcohol is defined as 19 times or less.

EXHIBIT 14
EVER USE, LIFETIME USE, AND REGENCY OF USE: YOUNG ADULTS (18-25)

NEVER USE	EVER USE	LIFETIME USE		MOST RECENT USE IF MORE THAN EXPERIMENTAL					YEAR AGO OR LONGER
		9 times or less	10 times or more	WITHIN PAST 7 DAYS	WITHIN PAST 30 DAYS	WITHIN PAST 6 MONTHS	WITHIN PAST YEAR		
49.8% (141)	50.2% (142)	17.7% (50)	32.2 % (91)	22.3 % (63)	3.5 % (10)	2.5 % (7)	1.8 % (5)	2.1 % (6)	
94.7 (268)	5.3 (15)	3.9 (11)	1.1 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.4 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.7 (2)	
96.8 (273)	3.2 (9)	2.5 (7)	0.7 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.4 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.4 (1)	
88.6 (249)	11.4 (32)	7.5 (21)	3.9 (11)	0.4 (1)	0.4 (1)	1.8 (5)	0.4 (1)	1.1 (3)	
89.4 (252)	10.6 (30)	7.5 (21)	3.2 (9)	0.4 (1)	1.4 (4)	0.7 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.7 (2)	
97.9 (277)	2.1 (6)	1.8 (5)	0.4 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.4 (1)	
19.9 (56)	80.1 (226)	22.0 (62) ²	58.2 (164) ²	47.5 (134)	4.6 (13)	6.4 (18)	0.0 (0)	2.1 (6)	

Note: Percentages read across. The percentages are the proportions of the total number of respondents for each substance in each age breakdown. For each substance, the total for "Never use" and "Ever use" should equal the total number of respondents for that substance. The totals of the two "Lifetime use" categories should equal the "Ever use" figures. The totals for the "Most recent use" categories should equal the totals for "More than experimental use" (i.e. 10 times or more). However, totals for discrete variables may not always equal totals of branching source cells due to missing data. Percentages may not always add to 100.0 due to rounding.

1. All categories for recency are mutually exclusive.
2. Experimental use of alcohol is defined as 19 times or less.

EXHIBIT 15
EVER USE, LIFETIME USE, AND REGENCY OF USE: OLDER ADULTS (26-50)

		NEVER USE	EVER USE	LIFETIME USE		MOST RECENT USE IF MORE THAN EXPERIMENTAL ¹				
				9 times or less	10 times or more	WITHIN PAST 7 DAYS	WITHIN PAST 30 DAYS	WITHIN PAST 6 MONTHS	WITHIN PAST YEAR	YEAR AGO OR LONGER
Older Adults Age 26-50										
Marihuana and/or Hashish	(401)	74.8% (300)	25.2% (101)	11.7% (47)	13.2% (53)	8.0% (32)	2.2% (9)	1.2% (5)	1.0% (4)	1.0% (4)
Inhalants	(404)	98.8 (399)	1.2 (5)	1.0 (4)	0.2 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.2 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Hallucinogens	(399)	98.7 (394)	1.3 (5)	0.8 (3)	0.5 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.3 (1)	0.3 (1)
PCP	(399)	97.5 (389)	2.5 (10)	1.5 (6)	1.0 (4)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.5 (2)	0.5 (2)
Cocaine	(400)	95.0 (380)	5.0 (20)	4.3 (17)	0.8 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.5 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.3 (1)
Heroin	(400)	99.8 (399)	0.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.3 (1)
Alcohol	(402)	22.1 (89)	77.9 (313)	10.0 (40) ²	67.7 (272) ²	46.3 (186)	4.0 (16)	5.4 (22)	1.5 (6)	11.6 (47)

Note: Percentages read across. The percentages are the proportions of the total number of respondents for each substance in each age breakdown. For each substance, the total for "Never use" and "Ever use" should equal the total number of respondents for that substance. The totals of the two "Lifetime use" categories should equal the "Ever use" figures. The totals for the "Most recent use" categories should equal the totals for "More than experimental use" (i.e. 10 times or more). However, totals for discrete variables may not always equal totals of branching source cells due to missing data. Percentages may not always add to 100.0 due to rounding.

1. All categories for recency are mutually exclusive.
2. Experimental use of alcohol is defined as 19 times or less.

IV FINDINGS

A. Demographic Characteristics of Population Surveyed

Basic Data

A total of 875 interviews were collected; 825 in the regular sample and 50 in the interrelational network sample (which is discussed in Section G of this chapter). Of the 825 total in the regular sample, 54.5 percent (450) are male, and 45.5 percent (375) are female. The migrant-seasonal balance is 53.5 percent (440) migrant to 46.5 percent (383) seasonal workers. The ethnic breakdown of respondents is: 49.8 percent (411) Black, not Hispanic; 15.4 percent (127) White, not Hispanic; 32.0 percent (264) Mexican American or Mexican; 1.6 percent (13) other Hispanic; 0.1 percent (1) Native American; and 1.1 percent (9) Other ethnic. The "other Hispanic" category includes primarily Puerto Ricans and a few Latin Americans; the "other ethnic" category includes primarily Jamaicans. This ethnic breakdown is very similar to that found in the FTU farmworker needs assessment survey funded by the Department of Labor (Goyette et al., 1978). The study, which included the four county area of Orange, Lake, Seminole, and Sumter, found that respondents were: 49.6 percent Black, 16.5 percent White, 32.0 percent Hispanic, 1.5 percent Native American, and 0.4 percent Other ethnic.

The age breakdown of the 825 regular interviews is: 22.7 percent (187) age 13-18; 28.0 percent (231) age 19-25; 24.1 percent (198) age 26-35; and 25.2 percent (207) age 36-50. As shown in Exhibit 16 the minimum quotas for each variable were met as required in the sampling plan (See Exhibit 8). It should be noted that the age breakdown of 13-18, 19-25, 26-35, and 36-50 was used in the sampling plan and on this table. However, the age breakdown of 13-17, 18-50, 18-25, and 26-50 was used for the remainder of the analyses. This change was made to facilitate comparisons with the data from the National Survey on Drug Abuse: 1977 (Abelson, Fishburne, and Cisin: 1978). Throughout the analyses, those 13-17 are referred to as youth; 18-50 are all adults; 18-25 are young adults; and 26-50 are older adults.

EXHIBIT 16
NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS BY VARIABLE

Age	N	%	Ethnicity	N	%	Migrant/ Seasonal	N	%	Sex	N	%
13-18	187	22.7	Black	411	49.8	Migrant	440	53.5	Male	450	54.5
19-25	231	28.0	White	127	15.4	Seasonal	383	46.5	Female	375	45.5
26-35	198	24.1	Mexican, Mexican								
36-50	207	25.2	American	264	32.0						
			Other Hispanic	13	1.6						
			Native American	1	0.1						
			Other	9	1.1						

Numbers may not always add to 825 due to missing data.
Percentages read down columns.
Percentages may not always add to 100 due to rounding.

A further cross-tabulation by ethnic by sex for the regular sample is shown in Exhibit 17. For this cross-tabulation, Mexican, Mexican American, and other Hispanic are combined into Hispanic; and Native Americans and Other are combined into Other.

A total of 244 interviews (29.6%) were conducted entirely or partially in Spanish. This figure represents 87 percent of the Hispanics interviewed.

EXHIBIT 17
AGE, ETHNICITY, AND SEX OF RESPONDENTS

	Black		Hispanic		White		Other		Total by Age and Sex		Total by Age
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	
Youth 13-17	4.6%	4.6%	3.3%	2.2%	0.6%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.5%	7.8%	16.3%
Young Adults 18-25	9.7	6.8	6.4	4.9	1.9	4.5	0.1	0.1	18.2	16.3	34.5%
Older Adults 26-50	16.9	7.2	6.6	10.3	3.3	4.0	1.0	0.0	27.7	21.5	49.2%
Total by Sex and Ethnicity	31.2%	18.6%	16.3%	17.4%	5.8%	9.5%	1.1%	0.1%	54.4%	45.6%	100.0%
Total by Ethnicity	49.8%		33.7%		15.3%		1.2%		100.0%		

Note: Each percentage is that cell's proportion to the total number of respondents. Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

Migrant-Seasonal Status and Migrant Stream

A cross-tabulation of ethnicity by migrant-seasonal status and migrant stream is shown in Exhibit 18. Intrastate travel refers to persons who have migrated only within the state of Florida during this past year. Eastern stream travel includes the states of: Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Delaware, New York, New Jersey, and Massachusetts only. Midwestern stream includes: Michigan, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Missouri, Indiana, Illinois, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, West Virginia, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, and Montana only. The category of Eastern and Midwestern streams is recorded for persons who have traveled to at least one state in the Eastern stream and one state in the Midwestern stream. "Other" includes persons who have traveled to any of these states: Arizona, Utah, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, California, or Alaska. Texas Triangle is recorded for persons who have traveled to Florida, Texas, and any state in the Midwestern stream. Most of these persons are homebased in Texas, thus Florida and the midwestern receiving state form a triangle with Texas. Mexico-based is used for anyone who mentioned Mexico in the list; these persons are primarily Mexican nationals.

As shown in Exhibit 18, the majority of the Blacks and Whites interviewed are seasonal workers. Those Blacks who migrate do so primarily in the Eastern Seaboard states which are the traditional receiving states for Southern Black migrant workers. However, 19 percent of those respondents who work only the Eastern Stream are Hispanic, and an additional 10 percent are White. Thus, almost one in three of the Eastern Stream workers interviewed are not Black, as the Eastern Stream worker is typically identified.

Over half (58.4%) of the Hispanics work in at least one midwestern state, and 28.9 percent work only in midwestern states. Of the Hispanics, 23.5 percent travel to Texas, which many consider to be their homebase state. This pattern is a fairly recent change as more Mexican Americans are leaving Texas for the long harvesting season in Florida. Few respondents (6) indicated that they traveled to Mexico. It is possible that the true number is somewhat higher, but that respondents were hesitant to admit that they were from Mexico due to their illegal alien status. Additionally, such persons may have refused to participate in the survey at all. A graphic representation of the streams is shown in Exhibit 19. Contrary to much of the literature on interstate migrant patterns, 48 percent of the 411 interstate migrant workers that were interviewed do not work in any of the Eastern Seaboard states other than Florida.

EXHIBIT 18
ETHNICITY BY MIGRANT-SEASONAL STATUS AND MIGRANT STREAM

	Black		White		Hispanic		Other		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Seasonal	246	60.1	76	59.8	57	20.6	2	20.0	381	46.3
Migrant:										
Intrastate Travel	21	5.1	7	5.5	2	0.7	1	10.0	31	3.8
Eastern Stream	126	30.8	18	14.2	35	12.6	6	60.0	185	22.5
Midwestern Stream	7	1.7	17	13.4	80	28.9	1	10.0	105	12.8
Eastern and Midwestern Stream	7	1.7	5	3.9	17	6.1	0	0.0	29	3.5
Other	1	0.2	3	2.4	15	5.4	0	0.0	19	2.3
Texas-Florida Triangle	1	0.2	1	0.8	65	23.5	0	0.0	67	8.1
Mexico Based	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	2.2	0	0.0	6	0.7
TOTAL	409	100.0	127	100.0	277	100.0	10	100.0	823	100.0

Numbers may not always add to 825 due to missing data.
Percentages read down.
Percentages may not always add to 100 due to rounding.

Religion

The religious and ethnic breakdown of the respondents is shown in Exhibit 20. Almost half of the Blacks interviewed described themselves as Baptist, while 83.4 percent of the Hispanics are Roman Catholic.

EXHIBIT 19
MIGRATION PATTERNS OF FARMWORKERS FROM ORANGE AND LAKE COUNTIES, FLORIDA

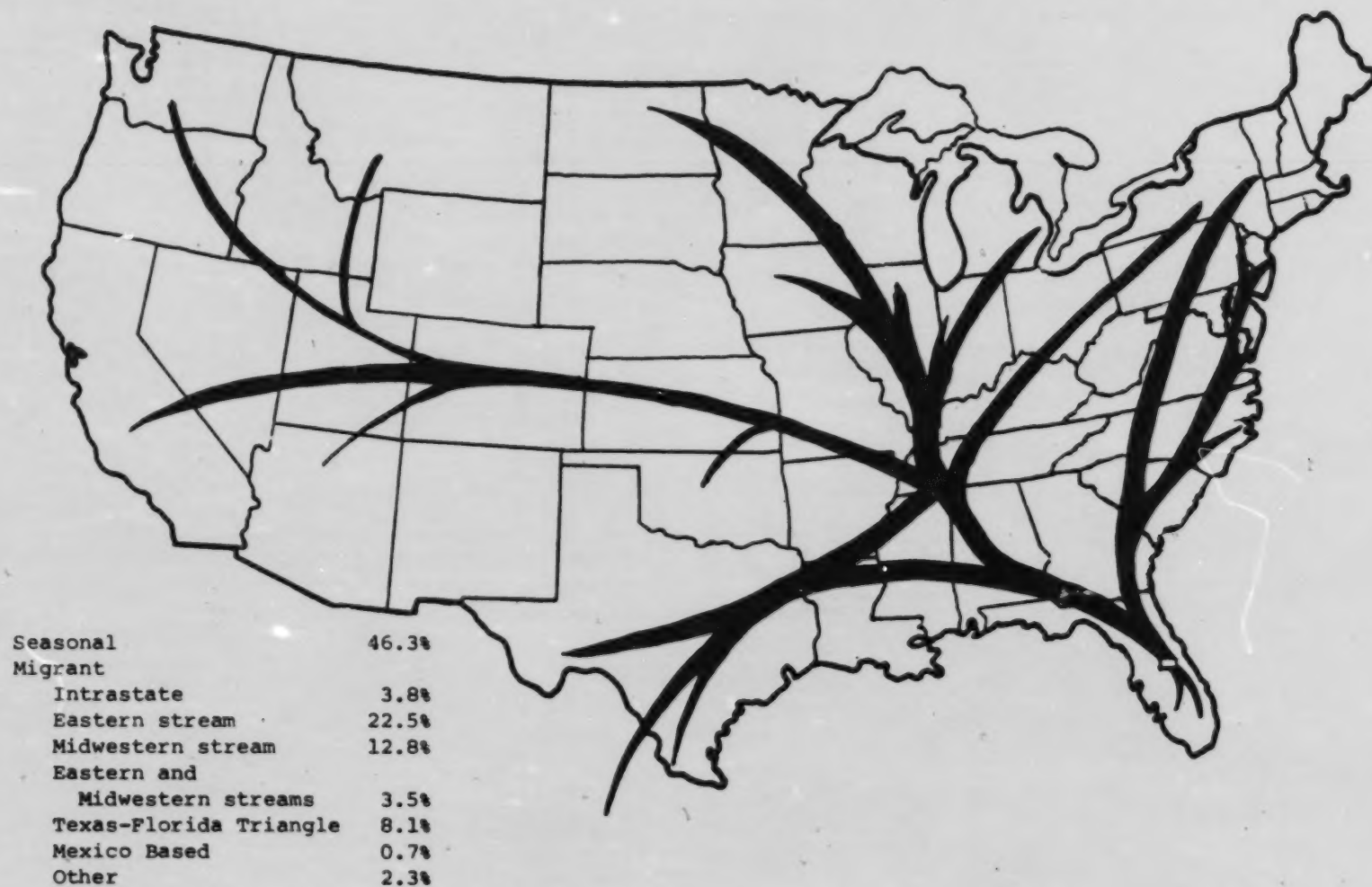


EXHIBIT 20
RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION BY ETHNICITY

Religion	Black		White		Hispanic		Other		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	93	22.7	43	33.9	20	7.2	1	10.0	157	19.1
Baptist	203	49.6	41	32.3	17	6.1	6	60.0	267	32.4
Pentecostal	12	2.9	16	12.6	7	2.5	0	0.0	35	4.3
Holiness/ Sanctified	37	9.0	5	3.9	1	0.4	0	0.0	43	5.2
Roman Catholic	4	1.0	9	7.1	231	83.4	1	10.0	245	29.8
Methodist, Presbyterian, Lutheran	54	13.2	9	7.1	1	0.4	1	10.0	65	7.9
Other	6	1.5	4	3.1	0	0.0	1	10.0	11	1.3
TOTAL	409	100.0	127	100.0	277	100.0	10	100.0	823	100.0

Note: Numbers may not add to 825 due to missing data.
Percentages read down.
Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Income

Of 803 respondents, 54.4 percent (437) indicated that their personal income for the past year was less than \$2000; 82.3 percent (661) reported a yearly income of less than \$4000; and 92.0 percent (739) reported a yearly income of less than \$5000. Of the 755 persons who responded to the item on household income, 52.8% (399) reported an annual household income of less than \$5000; 66.6 percent (503) reported less than \$6000; 83.7 percent (632) reported less than \$8000. The median household income for Blacks is slightly more than \$5000; for Whites, slightly below \$5000; and for Hispanics, slightly above \$4000. The income data take on greater meaning when compared with mean household size. The mean household size for Blacks is 4.8; for Whites, 5.1; and for Hispanics, 5.9. Thus, Hispanics have the lowest household income and the largest household size.

Many persons had difficulty responding to the question on household income. Migrant and seasonal workers' incomes fluctuate greatly depending on the season, the crop, and the weather. In general, workers are paid by the piece; thus, no two weeks' income are the same. Rent, food, and transportation cost may be deducted from the gross amount, which makes it even more difficult for the worker to keep account of his gross earnings.

Household Composition

The mean number of household residents (including the respondent) is 5.2. As indicated, the mean household size for Blacks is 4.8; for Whites, 5.1; for Hispanics, 5.9; and for Other ethnics, 3.0.

Of all youth 13-17, 17.9 percent (24) live with only one parent, 59.0 percent (79) live with both parents, and an additional 9.7 percent (13) live with both parents and at least one grandparent. Thus, of all the youth 13-17, 68.7 percent (92) live in two parent homes. Some differences of family patterns are evident among the three ethnic groups. Approximately 93.4 percent (71) of Black youth, 69.2 percent (9) of White youth, and 80.0 percent (36) of Hispanic youth live with at least one parent. Approximately 72.4 percent (55) of Black youth, 46.2 (6) percent of White youth, and 68.9 percent (31) of Hispanic youth live in two parent homes. Thus, while the Black youth and Hispanic youth appear to be from fairly solid nuclear families, the few White youths interviewed do not appear to have the same type of family structure. Thirteen youth (9.7%) live with both parents and a grandparent; all but one of these youth are Black.

Of all the youth 13-17 interviewed, 9.0 percent (12) have at least one of their children living in the household with them. Five of these youth live with at least one parent and seven live with a spouse.

Of the 419 adults 18-50 who have children present in the home, 84.7 percent (355) also have a spouse present in the home. Of all those who have children in the home, 74.1 percent (123) of Blacks, 84.6 (66) percent of Whites and 94.8 percent (146) of Hispanics have a spouse present in the home. Of all adults 18-50, 36.8 percent of Blacks, 58.4 percent of Whites, and 62.9 percent of Hispanics have a spouse and at least one child present in the home. Approximately 39.8 percent (133) of Black adults, 18.6 percent (21) of White adults, and 24.1 percent (56) of Hispanic adults do not have either a spouse or a child present in the home.

Of all respondents, 1.6 percent (14) live with both parents and at least one grandparent; 1.9 percent (17) have children and at least one grandchild in the home; and 6.3 percent (55) have children and at least one parent of the respondent present in the home. Thus, using the respondent as the pivotal generation (whether oldest, middle, or youngest), slightly less than 10 percent of the sample had at least three generations present in the home. This figure may be somewhat inflated if there are respondents in four generation homes and a respondent shows up in two generational positions. The likelihood of this, however, is slight.

In general, the farmworker household appears to be a strong nuclear family unit with the vast majority being two parent homes. Slightly more than one-half (441) are living with spouses or mates, and over 29 percent (254) live with one or more parents. More than 6 percent of respondents live by themselves. More than 87 percent (762) live in households with kin present, and more than 11 percent (96) live in households with non-kin present. The overlap in percentages is due to the fact that some respondents live with kin as well as non-kin.

Education

Of the 823 persons in the regular sample who responded to the question on highest educational level attained, two percent (16) indicated they have no formal education, 20 percent (163) have five years or less education, and 55 percent (451) have nine years education or less. Three percent (25) have some post-secondary education. The mean level of education is 8.4 years. For Blacks, the mean educational level is 9.7 years, for Whites 9.9 years, for Hispanics 5.9 years, and for Other ethnics 8.6 years. Current students comprise 15.9 percent (131) of the respondents interviewed. Of the current students, 66.4 percent (87) are in grades 9 through 12. Six of the current students have completed one year of college, and one has done post-graduate work.

Regarding attendance in a vocational-technical program, 11.2 percent (92) attended a training program, but did not complete the program. Four percent (33) attended and completed a vocational-technical program.

B. Marihuana

Ever Use

Of 818 respondents, 36.1 percent (295) report they have tried marihuana and/or hashish; 26.4 percent (216) have tried marihuana only; 7.5 percent (78) have tried marihuana and hashish; and 0.1 percent (1) have tried hashish only. Over one-third of adults over 18 (35.5%) and a slightly larger proportion of youth aged 13 to 17 (38.8%) report that they have ever used marihuana and/or hashish (termed "marihuana" in the remainder of report). These data are shown in Exhibits 21 through 24. There is a strong relationship between experience with marihuana and age. Prevalence of ever use among 14-15 year olds is 39.2 percent; and among 16-17 year olds, 39.0 percent. Prevalence rises among 18-21 year olds to 54.7 percent; drops slightly to 44.3 percent for 22-25 year olds; drops again to 38.8 percent for 26-34 year olds; and drops again to 14.3 percent for 35-50 year olds. (See also Exhibit 25: Marihuana Experience by Age.)

Marihuana use is also related to sex of respondents. In each major age group, more males than females report that they have ever used marihuana. Among males 13-17, 51.4 percent have tried marihuana as compared to 25.0 percent among females. Among adult males (18-50), the prevalence is 42.9 percent as opposed to 26.5 percent among females in the same age category. Similar differences between the sexes are found in young adults 18-25 and older adults 36-50.

Among all age groups the prevalence of marihuana use among Hispanics is considerably lower than among Blacks and Whites. Among Hispanic youth 13-17, the rate of marihuana use is 17.8 percent as opposed to 47.4 percent among Blacks and 61.5 percent among Whites in the same age group. (It should be noted that only 13 Whites aged 13-17 were interviewed.) Among all adults 18-50, only 15.5 percent of Hispanics indicate a use of marihuana, as opposed to 44.1 percent of Whites, 46.8 percent of Blacks, and 30.0 percent of "Other ethnics" (total of 10 "Other ethnics" interviewed). This pattern is also consistent in the young adult 18-25 and older adult 26-50 age categories.

Use of marihuana is also highly related to educational attainment. Among youth 13-17, no one with fewer than seven years of education has tried marihuana; 38.6 percent of those with seven to nine years of education have tried marihuana; and 48.1 percent of those with ten to twelve years of education have tried the substance. Among all adults 18-50, 12.4 percent of those with none to six years of education have tried marihuana. Prevalence rises to 31.1 percent among those with seven to nine years of education, rises again to 52.2 percent among those with ten to twelve years of education; and to 55.6 percent among those with post-secondary education. A similar pattern holds among young adult and older adult breakdowns. This same pattern of increased use of marihuana with increased educational attainment is found in the national study of drug use (Abelson, Fishburne, and Cisin, 1978; p. 41).

A somewhat higher percentage of seasonal workers have tried marihuana. Likewise, a larger percentage of persons in the intrastate stream and the Eastern stream have tried marihuana than migrants who travel in the Midwestern and Western states or are based in Mexico. The difference between migrants and seasonals, and the various migrant streams is probably due to the fact that the majority of seasonals are Black and the composition of the intrastate and Eastern streams is primarily Black. Thus, the difference in prevalence among migrant status and streams probably reflects the differences among the racial-ethnic groups.

Several respondents, primarily Jamaicans, use marihuana steeped in water as a tea rather than smoking it. These persons use the substance for medicinal effects. Tetrahydrocannabinol, the active ingredient in marihuana, is not water soluble, so there are no effects of "getting high." The medicinal properties of marihuana have been documented by Ruben and Comitas (1975).

Lifetime Use

As with the measure of ever use, whether or not respondents have used marihuana more than experimentally (more than 9 times) is related to age. Among 14-15 year olds, 13.7 percent have used more than experimentally; and 18.3 percent of 16-17 year olds have used more than experimentally. More than experimental use peaks at 36.6 percent for 18-21 year olds; drops to 26.2 percent for 22-25 year olds; drops again to 23.6 percent for 26-34 year olds; and declines to 4.9 percent for 35-50 year olds.

Among all youth 13-17, the proportion of males who have used marihuana more than experimentally is 24.3 percent as opposed to 7.8 percent among females. Among all adults 18-50, 27.2 percent of the males and 13.6 percent of females have used marihuana more than experimentally. Among males who have tried marihuana, the proportion of those who used it more than experimentally is substantially higher than the comparable figure for females. The lifetime use for males is higher than the lifetime use for females in all age categories.

In all age groups, the percentage of Hispanics who have used marihuana more than experimentally is considerably lower than the same percentage for Blacks and Whites. Among those who have tried marihuana, a higher percentage of Blacks and Whites have continued to use marihuana more than 9 times than have Hispanics.

The lifetime use statistics for migrant/seasonal status and stream have the similar pattern as the statistics for ever use. More than experimental use is higher among seasonals than migrants; and higher among intrastate and Eastern stream migrants than other migrants in all age groups, except for youth 13-17; (only 4 youths who traveled intrastate were interviewed).

Current Use

Among 14-15 year olds, 9.8 percent (5) are current users of marihuana (have used substance in past 30 days). The current user figures climb to 17.1 percent (14) of 16-17 year olds; and 28.0 percent (45) of 18-21 year olds. The figure drops to 23.0 percent (28) for 22-25 year olds; 18.0 percent (32) for 26-34 year olds; and 3.6 percent (8) for 35-50 year olds.

Among all youth aged 13-17, 14.2 percent (19) have used marihuana in the past 30 days. Among youth who have used marihuana more than experimentally, 72.7 percent (16) have used in the last seven days and 86.4 percent (19) have used marihuana in the last 30 days.

Among all adults 18-50, 16.7 percent (114) have used marihuana in the past 30 days. Among adults who have used marihuana more than nine times, 66.0 percent (95) have used within the past seven days, and 79.2 percent (114) have used within the past 30 days.

At least three times as many males are current users of marihuana than females. Among youth 13-17, 22.9 percent (16) of males are current users as compared to 4.7 percent (3) of females. Among adults 18-50, 23.5 percent (88) of males are current marihuana users as compared to 8.4 percent (26) of females.

Consistent with the "ever use" and "lifetime use" data, Hispanics show a much lower degree of current use than Blacks and Whites. Among Hispanic youths 13-17, 6.7 percent (3) are current marihuana users, as compared to 15.8 percent (12) of Black youths and 31 percent (4) of White youths. Among adults 18-50, 3.0 percent (7) of Hispanics are current marihuana users as contrasted to 26.3 percent (87) of Blacks and 17.1 percent (19) of Whites.

Current use also rises with educational attainment. Among adults 18-50 with 10 to 12 years of education, 27.3 percent (79) currently use marihuana. Among those with post-secondary education, the figure rises to 40.7 percent (11).

Patterns of Marihuana Use

Among those youth 13-17, who are current marihuana users, 63 percent (12) use it three to six times a week or more. Among adults 18-50, who are current users, 29 percent (32) use it at least daily; 81 percent (91) use it at least once or twice a week. Among young adults 18-25 who are current users, 62 percent (45) use marihuana at least three to six times a week; and 84 percent (61) use it at least once or twice a week.

Use of marihuana is largely a social event. All youths 13-17 who are current marihuana users use the substance primarily with their friends. Among adults 18-50, 80 percent (89) of current marihuana users use it most often with their friends, and an additional 9 percent use it primarily with their families. Only 6 percent (7) of adult current users usually use marihuana alone. Marihuana use is most social among 18 to 25 year olds as 88 percent (64) of current users use primarily with their friends; another 7 percent (5) use primarily with family. Of older adult users 26-50, 13 percent (5) use marihuana by themselves primarily.

Marihuana is used primarily in friends' homes, in the respondents' own homes, or in public places. Among older respondents, their own homes are more often the primary site for using marihuana. Only 10 percent of youth 13-17 use primarily in their own homes, but almost half of older adults 26-50 use primarily in their own homes. Only one person indicates that the usual site for using marihuana is the groves or fields.

Of youth 13-17 who are current marihuana users, 63 percent (12) usually receive marihuana as a gift from a friend or family; 37 percent (7) usually obtain it as a street buy. These data reverse for adult 26-50 current users: 64 percent (72) usually buy it on the street and 32 percent (36) usually receive it as a gift from friend or family. Approximately 3 percent (3) of current adult users usually use homegrown marihuana.

An analysis of past users (persons who used more than experimentally but not in last 30 days) indicates only three youth 13-17 in that category. Of adult 18-50 past users, 25 percent (8) used marihuana at least daily, and 69 percent (22) used marihuana at least once or twice a week.

The data on patterns of use for marihuana are shown in Exhibit 26. It should be noted that the percentages shown on that table are the representative proportions of total respondents in the regular sample.

Age at Initial Marihuana Use

The age of respondents at the initial use of marihuana is shown compared with the age of initial alcohol use in Exhibit 27. As shown, the graphs are very similar with initial alcohol use beginning at an earlier age and initial marihuana use extending to a later age. The marihuana graph is lower, of course, reflecting the lower prevalence of use of the substance. The initial use of both substances peaks at the age of 16, with the ages 14 to 18 being particularly critical years for initial experimentation. More than half of the respondents who have tried alcohol did so before the age of 17. More than half of the respondents who indicate a use of marihuana first tried it before the age of 18. This graph, of course, could be substantially altered by persons who had not tried one of the substances at the time of the interview, but who will try sometime in their lives. This is more likely to occur for marihuana since there are numbers of persons who first try the substance as adults.

Current Alcohol Use and Current Marihuana Use

Current alcohol use and current marihuana use are compared by age category in Exhibit 28. The difference between the two levels is least at the early ages when current alcohol use is generally low. The upper age ranges when current alcohol use stays generally high and current marihuana use gradually decreases.

Use of Other Substances and Marihuana Use

As shown in Exhibit 29, youth and adults who have tried marihuana have a greater tendency to try other drugs than those who have never used marihuana. However, in each substance grouping, the vast majority of those who have tried marihuana have not tried the other substance.

EXHIBIT 21
EVER USE, LIFETIME USE, AND REGENCY OF USE OF MARIJUANA AND/OR HASHISH AMONG SUBGROUPS OF YOUTH 13-17

			NEVER USE	EVER USE	LIFETIME USE		MOST RECENT USE IF MORE THAN EXPERIMENTAL ¹									
					9 times or less	10 times or more	TODAY	YESTERDAY	WITHIN PAST 7 DAYS	WITHIN PAST 30 DAYS	WITHIN PAST 6 MONTHS	WITHIN PAST YEAR	YEAR AGO OR LONGER			
All Youth																
Age: 13-17	(134)		61.2% (82)	38.8% (52)	22.4% (30)	16.4% (22)	0.7% (1)	3.7 (5)	7.5% (10)	2.2% (3)	1.5 (2)	0.7% (1)	0.0% (0)			
Age: 14-15	(51)		60.8 (31)	39.2 (20)	25.5 (13)	13.7 (7)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	9.8 (5)	0.0 (0)	2.0 (1)	2.0 (1)	0.0 (0)			
16-17	(82)		61.0 (50)	39.0 (32)	20.8 (17)	18.3 (15)	1.2 (1)	6.1 (5)	6.1 (5)	3.7 (3)	1.2 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)			
Sex:																
Male	(70)		48.6 (34)	51.4 (36)	27.1 (19)	24.3 (17)	1.4 (1)	5.7 (4)	12.9 (9)	2.9 (2)	1.4 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)			
Female	(64)		75.0 (48)	25.0 (16)	17.2 (11)	7.8 (5)	0.0 (0)	1.6 (1)	1.6 (1)	1.6 (1)	1.6 (1)	1.6 (1)	0.0 (0)			
Race/Ethnicity:																
Black	(76)		52.6 (40)	47.4 (36)	28.9 (22)	18.4 (14)	0.0 (0)	3.9 (3)	9.2 (7)	2.6 (2)	2.6 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)			
Hispanic	(45)		82.2 (37)	17.8 (8)	11.1 (5)	6.6 (3)	0.0 (0)	2.2 (1)	4.4 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)			
White	(13)		38.5 (5)	61.5 (8)	23.1 (3)	38.5 (5)	7.7 (1)	7.7 (1)	7.7 (1)	7.7 (1)	0.0 (0)	7.7 (1)	0.0 (0)			
Other	(0)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Education:																
0-6 Years	(12)		100.0 (12)	0.0 (0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
7-9 Years	(70)		61.4 (43)	38.6 (27)	27.1 (19)	11.4 (8)	0.0 (0)	1.4 (1)	7.1 (5)	0.0 (0)	1.4 (1)	1.4 (1)	0.0 (0)			
10-12 Years	(52)		51.9 (27)	48.1 (25)	21.2 (11)	27.0 (14)	1.9 (1)	7.7 (4)	9.6 (5)	5.8 (3)	1.9 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)			
12 Years +	(0)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Migrant/Seasonal Status:																
Non-Migrant	(73)		57.5 (42)	42.5 (31)	23.3 (17)	19.2 (14)	1.4 (1)	5.5 (4)	8.2 (6)	0.0 (0)	2.7 (2)	1.4 (1)	0.0 (0)			
Migrant	(61)		65.6 (40)	34.4 (21)	21.3 (13)	13.1 (8)	0.0 (0)	1.6 (1)	6.6 (4)	4.9 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)			
Stream:																
Intrastate	(4)		50.0 (2)	50.0 (2)	50.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Eastern	(29)		51.7 (15)	48.3 (14)	31.0 (9)	17.2 (5)	0.0 (0)	3.4 (1)	3.4 (1)	10.3 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)			
Midwestern, Eastern & Midwestern, Other	(17)		76.5 (13)	23.5 (4)	11.8 (2)	11.8 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	11.8 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)			
Texas-Florida Triangle, Mexico based	(11)		90.9 (10)	9.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	9.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	9.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)			

Note:

Percentages read across. The percentages are the proportions of the total number of respondents in each subgroup in the age breakdown. For each subgroup, the total for "Never use" and "Ever use" should equal the total number of respondents in each subgroup. The total for the two "Lifetime use" categories should equal the "Ever use" figures. The totals for the "Most recent use" categories should equal the totals for "More than experimental use" (i.e. 10 times or more). However, totals for discrete variables may not always equal totals of branching source cells due to missing data. Percentages may not always add to 100.0 due to rounding.

1. All categories for recency are mutually exclusive.

EXHIBIT 22
EVER USE, LIFETIME USE, AND REGENCY OF USE OF MARIJUANA AND/OR HASHISH AMONG SUBGROUPS OF ADULTS 18-50

			NEVER USE	EVER USE	LIFETIME USE		MOST RECENT IF MORE THAN EXPERIMENTAL ¹						
					9 times or less	10 times or more	TODAY	YESTERDAY	WITHIN PAST 7 DAYS	WITHIN PAST 30 DAYS	WITHIN PAST 6 MONTHS	WITHIN PAST YEAR	YEAR AGO OR LONGER
All Adults													
Age:	18-50	(684)	64.5% (441)	35.5% (243)	14.2% (97)	21.1% (144)	3.5% (24)	5.0% (34)	5.4% (37)	2.8% (19)	1.8% (12)	1.3% (9)	1.5% (10)
Age:	18-21	(161)	45.3 (73)	54.7 (88)	17.4 (28)	36.6 (59)	7.5 (12)	8.1 (13)	9.3 (15)	3.1 (5)	4.3 (7)	1.9 (3)	2.5 (4)
	22-25	(122)	55.7 (68)	44.3 (54)	18.0 (22)	26.2 (32)	1.1 (5)	8.2 (10)	6.6 (8)	4.1 (5)	0.0 (0)	1.6 (2)	1.6 (2)
	26-34	(178)	61.2 (109)	38.8 (69)	15.2 (27)	23.6 (42)	3.4 (6)	5.1 (9)	5.6 (10)	4.5 (8)	1.7 (3)	1.7 (3)	2.3 (4)
	35-50	(223)	85.7 (191)	14.3 (32)	9.0 (20)	4.9 (11)	0.4 (1)	0.9 (2)	1.8 (4)	0.4 (1)	0.9 (2)	0.4 (1)	0.0 (0)
Sex:	Male	(375)	57.1 (214)	42.9 (161)	15.5 (58)	27.2 (102)	4.5 (17)	7.7 (29)	8.0 (30)	3.2 (12)	1.6 (6)	0.8 (3)	0.8 (3)
	Female	(309)	73.5 (227)	26.5 (82)	12.6 (39)	13.6 (42)	2.3 (7)	1.6 (5)	2.3 (7)	2.3 (7)	1.9 (6)	1.9 (6)	1.3 (4)
Race/ Ethnicity:	Black	(331)	53.2 (176)	46.8 (155)	16.9 (56)	29.3 (97)	6.3 (21)	8.2 (27)	8.2 (27)	3.6 (12)	1.2 (4)	0.9 (3)	1.2 (4)
	Hispanic	(232)	84.5 (196)	15.5 (36)	9.5 (22)	6.0 (14)	0.0 (0)	0.9 (2)	1.3 (3)	0.9 (2)	1.3 (3)	0.9 (2)	0.9 (2)
	White	(111)	55.9 (62)	44.1 (49)	16.2 (18)	27.9 (31)	2.7 (3)	3.6 (4)	6.3 (7)	4.5 (5)	3.6 (4)	3.6 (4)	3.6 (4)
	Other	(10)	70.0 (7)	30.0 (3)	10.0 (1)	20.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	10.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	10.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Education:	0-6 Years	(201)	87.6 (176)	12.4 (25)	7.5 (15)	5.0 (10)	0.5 (1)	1.0 (2)	1.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	1.0 (2)	1.0 (2)	0.5 (1)
	7-9 Years	(167)	68.9 (115)	31.1 (52)	16.2 (27)	15.0 (25)	1.8 (3)	4.8 (8)	4.2 (7)	0.6 (1)	1.2 (2)	1.2 (2)	1.2 (2)
	10-12 Years	(289)	47.8 (138)	52.2 (151)	18.3 (53)	33.6 (97)	5.5 (16)	7.6 (22)	9.0 (26)	5.2 (15)	2.4 (7)	1.7 (5)	2.1 (6)
	12 Years +	(27)	44.4 (12)	55.6 (15)	7.4 (2)	44.4 (12)	14.8 (4)	7.4 (2)	7.4 (2)	11.1 (3)	3.7 (1)	0.0 (0)	3.7 (1)
Migrant/Seasonal Status:	Non-Migrant	(308)	59.4 (183)	40.6 (125)	16.6 (51)	23.4 (72)	4.5 (14)	4.2 (13)	6.5 (20)	3.6 (11)	1.9 (6)	1.0 (3)	2.3 (7)
	Migrant	(374)	68.7 (257)	31.3 (117)	12.0 (45)	19.3 (72)	2.7 (10)	5.6 (21)	4.5 (17)	2.1 (8)	1.6 (6)	1.6 (6)	0.8 (3)
Stream:	Intrastate	(25)	44.0 (11)	56.0 (14)	20.0 (5)	3.0 (9)	4.0 (1)	12.0 (3)	8.0 (2)	4.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	4.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	Eastern	(155)	54.2 (84)	45.8 (71)	16.1 (25)	29.7 (46)	5.2 (8)	9.7 (15)	7.1 (11)	2.6 (4)	3.2 (5)	1.3 (2)	0.6 (1)
	Midwestern, Eastern & Midwestern, Other	(135)	80.0 (108)	20.0 (27)	8.9 (12)	11.1 (15)	1.5 (2)	1.5 (2)	3.0 (4)	2.2 (3)	1.5 (2)	0.7 (1)	0.7 (1)
	Texas-Florida Triangle, Mexico based	(62)	88.7 (55)	11.3 (7)	4.8 (3)	6.5 (4)	0.0 (0)	1.6 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	3.2 (2)	1.6 (1)

Note: Percentages read across. The percentages are the proportions of the total number of respondents in each subgroup in the age breakdown. For each subgroup, the total for "Never use" and "Ever use" should equal the total number of respondents in each subgroup. The total for the two "Lifetime use" categories should equal the "Ever use" figures. The totals for the "Most recent use" categories should equal the totals for "More than experimental use" (i.e. 10 times or more). However, totals for discrete variables may not always equal totals of branching source cells due to missing data. Percentages may not always add to 100.0 due to rounding.

1. All categories for recency are mutually exclusive.

EXHIBIT 23
EVER USE, LIFETIME USE, AND REGENCY OF USE OF MARIJUANA AND/OR MARIJUANA AMONG SUBGROUPS OF YOUNG ADULTS 18-25

		NEVER USE	EVER USE	LIFETIME USE		MOST RECENT IF MORE THAN EXPERIMENTAL ¹						
				9 times or less	10 times or more	TODAY	YESTERDAY	WITHIN PAST 7 DAYS	WITHIN PAST 30 DAYS	WITHIN PAST 6 MONTHS	WITHIN PAST YEAR	YEAR AGO OR LONGER
All Young Adults												
Age:	18-25 (283)	49.8% (141)	50.2% (142)	17.7% (50)	32.2% (91)	6.0% (17)	8.1% (23)	8.1% (23)	3.5% (10)	2.5% (7)	1.8% (5)	2.1% (6)
Age:	18-21 (161)	45.3 (73)	54.7 (88)	17.4 (28)	36.6 (59)	7.5 (12)	8.1 (13)	9.3 (15)	3.1 (5)	4.3 (7)	1.9 (3)	2.5 (4)
	22-25 (122)	55.7 (68)	44.3 (54)	18.0 (22)	26.2 (32)	4.1 (5)	8.2 (10)	6.6 (8)	4.1 (5)	0.0 (0)	1.6 (2)	1.6 (2)
Sex:	Male (149)	43.6 (65)	56.4 (84)	16.7 (25)	38.9 (58)	7.4 (11)	12.8 (19)	11.4 (17)	4.0 (6)	1.3 (2)	0.7 (1)	1.3 (2)
	Female (134)	56.7 (76)	43.3 (58)	18.7 (25)	24.6 (33)	4.5 (6)	3.0 (4)	4.5 (6)	3.0 (4)	3.7 (5)	3.0 (4)	3.0 (4)
Race/ Ethnicity:	Black (135)	32.6 (44)	67.4 (91)	20.0 (27)	46.7 (63)	10.4 (14)	14.1 (19)	11.9 (16)	5.2 (7)	1.5 (2)	2.2 (3)	1.5 (2)
	Hispanic (93)	78.5 (73)	21.5 (20)	14.0 (13)	7.5 (7)	0.0 (0)	1.1 (1)	1.1 (1)	1.1 (1)	2.2 (2)	2.2 (2)	0.0 (0)
	White (53)	41.5 (22)	58.5 (31)	18.9 (10)	39.6 (21)	5.7 (3)	5.7 (3)	11.3 (6)	3.8 (2)	5.7 (3)	3.0 (0)	7.5 (4)
	Other (2)	100.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education:	0-6 Years (58)	82.8 (48)	17.2 (10)	10.3 (6)	6.9 (4)	0.0 (0)	1.7 (1)	3.4 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	1.7 (1)	0.0 (0)
	7-9 Years (45)	55.6 (25)	44.4 (20)	24.4 (11)	20.0 (9)	4.4 (2)	8.9 (4)	2.2 (1)	0.0 (0)	2.2 (1)	2.2 (1)	0.0 (0)
	10-12 Years (171)	37.4 (64)	62.6 (107)	19.3 (33)	42.7 (73)	8.2 (14)	9.9 (17)	11.7 (20)	5.3 (9)	2.9 (5)	1.8 (3)	2.9 (5)
	12 Years + (9)	44.4 (4)	55.6 (5)	0.0 (0)	55.6 (15)	11.1 (1)	11.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	11.1 (1)	11.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	11.1 (1)
Migrant/Seasonal Status:	Non-Migrant (138)	42.8 (59)	57.2 (79)	22.5 (31)	34.8 (48)	7.2 (10)	7.2 (10)	8.7 (12)	4.3 (6)	2.9 (4)	1.4 (2)	2.9 (4)
	Migrant (144)	56.2 (81)	43.8 (63)	13.2 (19)	29.9 (43)	4.9 (7)	9.0 (13)	7.6 (11)	2.8 (4)	2.1 (3)	2.1 (3)	1.4 (2)
Stream:	Intrastate (11)	45.5 (5)	54.5 (6)	9.1 (1)	45.5 (5)	0.0 (0)	18.2 (2)	18.2 (2)	9.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	Eastern (53)	30.2 (16)	69.8 (37)	22.6 (12)	45.3 (24)	9.4 (5)	17.0 (9)	11.3 (6)	1.9 (1)	1.9 (1)	1.9 (1)	1.9 (1)
	Midwestern, Eastern & Midwestern, Other (60)	70.0 (42)	30.0 (18)	10.0 (6)	20.0 (12)	3.3 (2)	3.3 (2)	5.0 (3)	3.3 (2)	3.3 (2)	0.0 (0)	1.7 (1)
	Texas-Florida Triangle, (20) Mexico based	90.0 (18)	10.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	10.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	10.0 (2)	0.0 (0)

Note: Percentages read across. The percentages are the proportions of the total number of respondents in each subgroup in the age breakdown. For each subgroup, the total for "Never use" and "Ever use" should equal the total number of respondents in each subgroup. The total for the two "Lifetime use" categories should equal the "Ever use" figures. The totals for the "Most recent use" categories should equal the totals for "More than experimental use" (i.e. 10 times or more). However, totals for discrete variables may not always equal totals of branching source cells due to missing data. Percentages may not always add to 100.0 due to rounding.

¹ All categories for recency are mutually exclusive.

EXHIBIT 24
EVER USE, LIFETIME USE, AND REGENCY OF USE OF MARIJUANA AND/OR HASHISH AMONG SUBGROUPS OF OLDER ADULTS 26-50

			NEVER USE	EVER USE	LIFETIME USE		MOST RECENT IF MORE THAN EXPERIMENTAL						
					9 times or less	10 times or more	TODAY	YESTERDAY	WITHIN PAST 7 DAYS	WITHIN PAST 30 DAYS	WITHIN PAST 6 MONTHS	WITHIN PAST YEAR	YEAR AGO OR LONGER
All Older Adults													
Age: 26-50 (401)			74.8% (300)	25.2% (101)	11.7% (47)	13.2% (53)	1.7% (7)	2.7% (11)	3.5% (14)	2.2% (9)	1.2% (5)	1.0% (4)	1.0% (4)
Age: 26-34 (178)			61.2% (109)	38.8 (69)	15.2 (27)	23.6 (42)	3.4 (6)	5.1 (9)	5.6 (10)	4.5 (8)	1.7 (3)	1.7 (3)	2.3 (4)
35-50 (223)			85.7 (191)	14.3 (32)	9.0 (20)	4.9 (11)	0.4 (1)	0.9 (2)	1.8 (4)	0.4 (1)	0.9 (2)	0.4 (1)	0.0 (0)
Sex:	Male	(226)	65.9 (149)	34.1 (77)	14.2 (32)	19.5 (44)	2.7 (6)	4.4 (10)	5.8 (13)	2.7 (6)	1.8 (4)	0.9 (2)	1.8 (4)
	Female	(175)	86.3 (151)	13.7 (24)	8.6 (15)	5.1 (9)	0.6 (1)	0.6 (1)	0.6 (1)	1.7 (3)	0.6 (1)	1.1 (2)	0.0 (0)
Race/ Ethnicity:	Black	(196)	67.3 (132)	32.7 (64)	14.8 (29)	17.3 (34)	3.6 (7)	4.1 (8)	5.6 (11)	2.6 (5)	1.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	1.0 (2)
	Hispanic	(139)	88.5 (123)	11.5 (16)	6.5 (9)	5.0 (7)	0.0 (0)	0.7 (1)	1.4 (2)	0.7 (1)	0.7 (1)	0.0 (0)	1.4 (2)
	White	(58)	69.0 (40)	31.0 (18)	13.8 (8)	17.2 (10)	0.0 (0)	1.7 (1)	1.7 (1)	5.2 (3)	1.7 (1)	6.9 (4)	0.0 (0)
	Other	(8)	62.5 (5)	37.5 (3)	12.5 (1)	25.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	12.5 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	12.5 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Education:	0-6 Years	(143)	89.5 (128)	10.5 (15)	6.3 (9)	4.2 (6)	0.7 (1)	0.7 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	1.4 (2)	0.7 (1)	0.7 (1)
	7-9 Years	(122)	73.8 (90)	26.2 (32)	13.1 (16)	13.1 (16)	0.8 (1)	3.3 (4)	4.9 (6)	0.8 (1)	0.8 (1)	0.8 (1)	1.7 (2)
	10-12 Years	(118)	62.7 (74)	37.3 (44)	16.1 (19)	20.3 (24)	1.7 (2)	4.2 (5)	5.0 (6)	5.1 (6)	1.7 (2)	1.7 (2)	0.8 (1)
	12 Years +	(18)	44.4 (8)	55.6 (10)	11.1 (2)	38.9 (7)	16.7 (3)	5.6 (1)	11.1 (2)	11.1 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Migrant/Seasonal Status:													
Non-Migrant (170)			72.9 (124)	27.1 (46)	12.4 (21)	14.1 (24)	2.4 (4)	1.8 (3)	4.7 (8)	2.9 (5)	1.2 (2)	0.6 (1)	1.8 (3)
Migrant (230)			76.5 (176)	23.5 (54)	10.9 (25)	12.6 (29)	1.3 (3)	3.5 (8)	2.6 (6)	1.7 (4)	1.3 (3)	1.3 (3)	0.4 (1)
Stream:	Intrastate	(14)	42.9 (6)	57.1 (8)	28.6 (4)	28.6 (4)	7.1 (1)	7.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	7.1 (1)	0.0 (0)
	Eastern	(102)	66.7 (68)	33.3 (34)	11.8 (12)	21.6 (22)	2.9 (3)	5.9 (6)	4.9 (5)	2.9 (3)	3.9 (4)	1.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	Midwestern, Eastern & Midwestern, Other	(75)	88.0 (66)	12.0 (9)	8.0 (6)	4.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	1.3 (1)	1.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	1.3 (1)	0.0 (0)
	Texas-Florida Triangle, Mexico based	(42)	88.1 (37)	11.9 (5)	7.1 (3)	4.8 (2)	0.0 (0)	2.4 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	2.4 (1)

Note: Percentages read across. The percentages are the proportions of the total number of respondents in each subgroup in the age breakdown. For each subgroup, the total for "Never use" and "Ever use" should equal the total number of respondents in each subgroup. The total for the two "Lifetime use" categories should equal the "Ever use" figures. The totals for the "Most recent use" categories should equal the totals for "More than experimental use" (i.e. 10 times or more). However, totals for discrete variables may not always equal totals of branching source cells due to missing data. Percentages may not always add to 100.0 due to rounding.

1. All categories for recency are mutually exclusive.

EXHIBIT 25

MARIHUANA EXPERIENCE BY AGE:
EVER USE, MORE THAN EXPERIMENTAL USE (10+), USE IN LAST MONTH¹

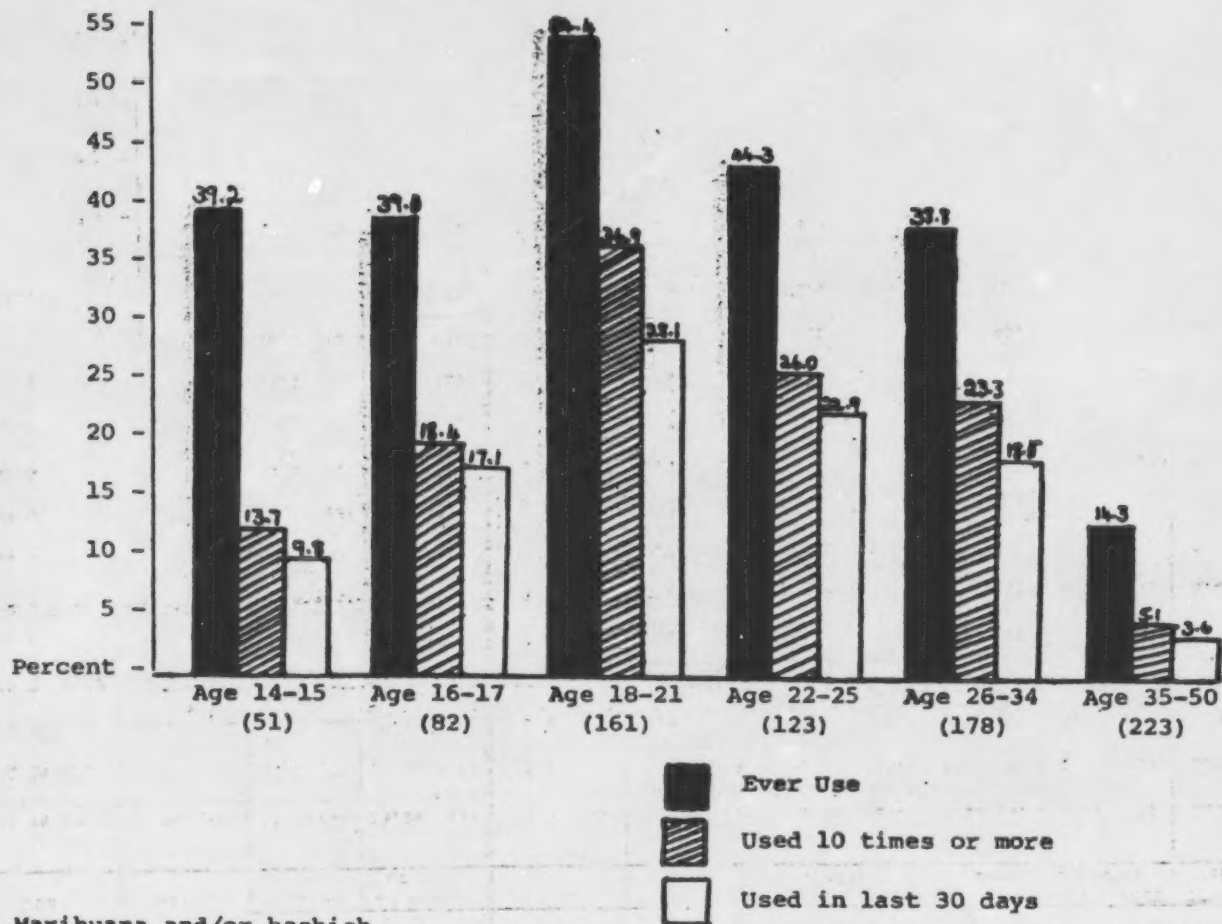


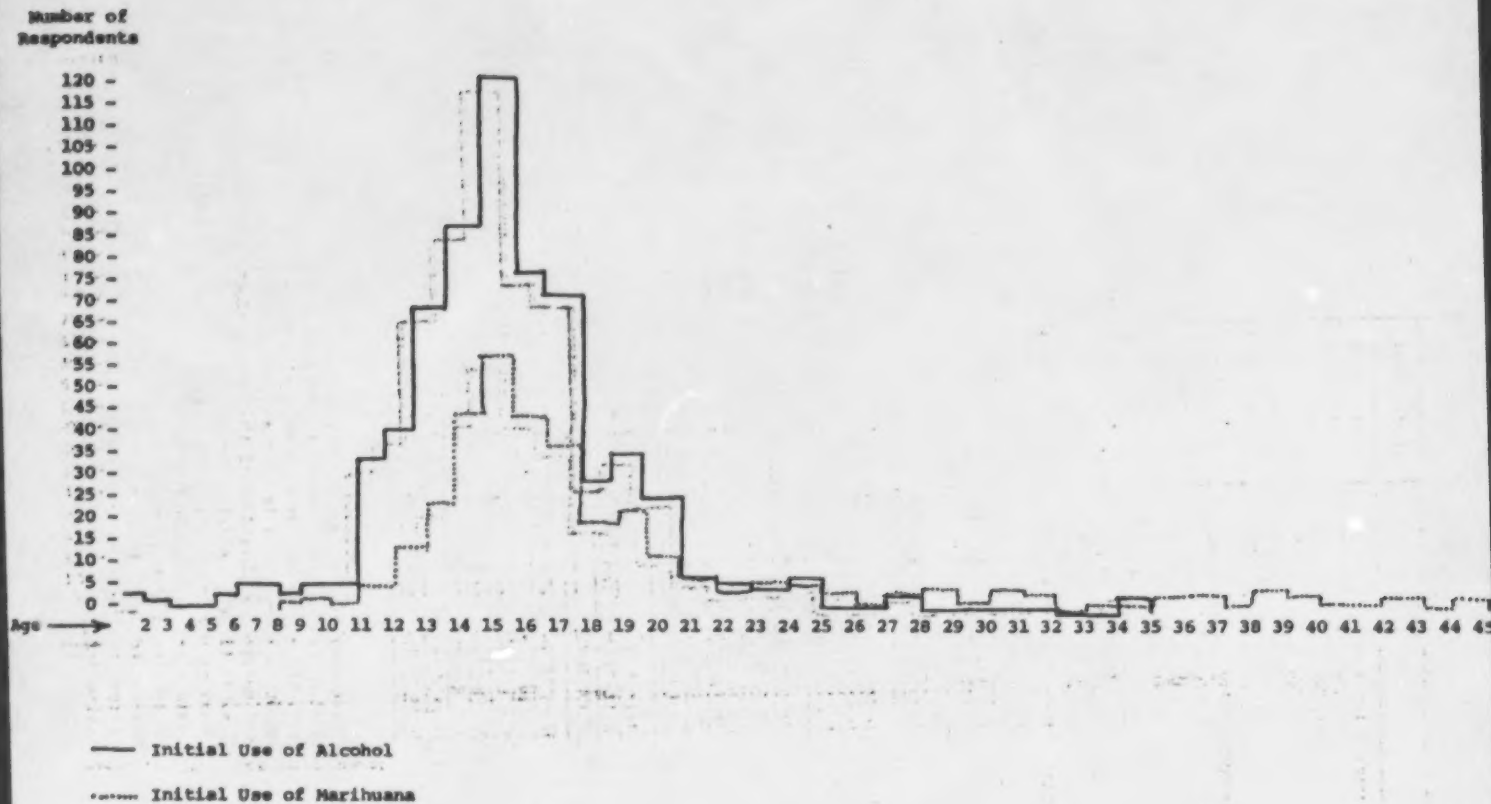
EXHIBIT 26
PATTERNS OF USE, MARIJUANA: ALL YOUTH, ALL ADULT, YOUNG ADULT, AND OLDER ADULT FARMWORKERS

	ALL YOUTH (13-17) (134)	ALL ADULTS (18-50) (684)	YOUNG ADULTS (18-25) (283)	OLDER ADULTS (26-50) (401)
NEVER USED	61.2% (82)	64.5% (441)	49.8% (141)	74.8% (300)
EVER USED	38.8 (52)	35.5 (243)	50.2 (142)	25.2 (101)
LIFETIME FREQUENCY OF USE:				
1-2 times	9.7 (13)	6.5 (44)	7.1 (20)	6.0 (24)
3-9 times	12.7 (17)	7.7 (53)	10.6 (30)	5.7 (23)
10-29 times	4.5 (6)	3.9 (27)	4.9 (14)	3.2 (13)
30-59 times	3.7 (5)	3.2 (22)	4.6 (13)	2.2 (9)
60 times or more	8.2 (11)	13.9 (95)	22.6 (64)	7.7 (31)
MOST RECENT USE OF SUBSTANCE:				
(if more than 9 times)				
Today	0.7 (1)	3.5 (24)	6.0 (17)	1.7 (7)
Yesterday	3.7 (5)	5.0 (34)	8.1 (23)	2.7 (11)
Within past 7 days	7.5 (10)	5.4 (37)	8.1 (23)	3.5 (14)
Within past 30 days	2.2 (3)	2.8 (19)	3.5 (10)	2.2 (9)
Within past 6 months	1.5 (2)	1.8 (12)	2.5 (7)	1.2 (5)
Within past year	0.7 (1)	1.3 (9)	1.8 (5)	1.0 (4)
Year ago or longer	0.0 (0)	1.5 (10)	2.1 (6)	1.0 (4)
FREQUENCY OF CURRENT USE:				
(within 30 days)				
More than once a day	0.7 (1)	0.6 (4)	0.7 (2)	0.5 (2)
Daily	1.5 (2)	4.1 (28)	6.7 (19)	2.2 (9)
3-6 times a week	6.7 (9)	4.2 (29)	8.5 (24)	1.2 (5)
1-2 times a week	3.7 (5)	4.4 (30)	5.7 (16)	3.5 (14)
2-3 times a month	0.7 (1)	1.3 (9)	2.1 (6)	0.7 (3)
Once a month	0.7 (1)	0.9 (6)	1.1 (3)	0.7 (3)
Less than once a month	0.0 (0)	0.9 (6)	1.1 (3)	0.7 (3)
WITH WHOM USE SUBSTANCE:				
Alone	0.0 (0)	1.0 (7)	0.7 (2)	1.2 (5)
With friends	13.5 (18)	13.0 (89)	22.6 (64)	6.2 (25)
With family	0.0 (0)	1.5 (10)	1.8 (5)	1.2 (5)
WHERE USE SUBSTANCE:				
In groves, fields	0.0 (0)	0.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.2 (1)
In camp	0.7 (1)	0.3 (2)	0.4 (1)	0.2 (1)
In own home	1.5 (2)	5.6 (38)	6.7 (19)	4.7 (19)
In friends home	4.5 (6)	5.3 (36)	10.6 (30)	1.5 (6)
In car	3.0 (4)	1.3 (9)	2.1 (6)	0.7 (3)
In public place	4.5 (6)	3.8 (26)	6.0 (17)	2.2 (9)
SOURCE:				
Street buy	5.2 (7)	10.5 (72)	16.6 (47)	6.2 (25)
Gift-friend, family	9.0 (12)	5.3 (36)	8.5 (24)	3.0 (12)
Homegrown	0.0 (0)	0.4 (3)	0.4 (1)	0.5 (2)
FREQUENCY OF PAST USE:				
(not within 30 days)				
More than once a day	0.7 (1)	0.4 (3)	0.7 (2)	0.2 (1)
Daily	0.0 (0)	0.7 (5)	1.8 (5)	0.0 (0)
3-6 times a week	0.0 (0)	0.4 (3)	0.4 (1)	0.5 (2)
1-2 times a week	0.0 (0)	1.6 (11)	2.1 (6)	1.2 (5)
2-3 times a month	1.5 (2)	0.6 (4)	0.4 (1)	0.7 (3)
Once a month	0.0 (0)	0.1 (1)	0.4 (1)	0.0 (0)
Less than once a month	0.0 (0)	0.7 (5)	0.4 (1)	1.0 (4)

Note:

Percentages read down. The percentages are the proportions of the total number of respondents in each age breakdown. For each age breakdown, the total for "Never use" and "Ever use" should equal the total number of respondents in that age breakdown. The totals of the "Lifetime use" categories should equal the totals of "More than experimental use" (i.e. 10 times or more). The totals for each of the variables, "Frequency of current use", "With whom use", "Where use", and "Source" should equal the totals for "Current use" (i.e. within past 30 days). The totals for "Duration of past use", should equal the totals for "Non-current use" (i.e. not within past 30 days). However, totals for discrete variables may not always equal branching source cells due to missing data. Percentages may not always add to 100.0 due to rounding.

EXHIBIT 27
AGE AT INITIAL USE: ALCOHOL AND MARIHUANA AND/OR HASHISH



This data includes the regular sample (825) as well as the interrelational network sample (50).

EXHIBIT 28

CURRENT ALCOHOL USE AND CURRENT MARIHUANA USE

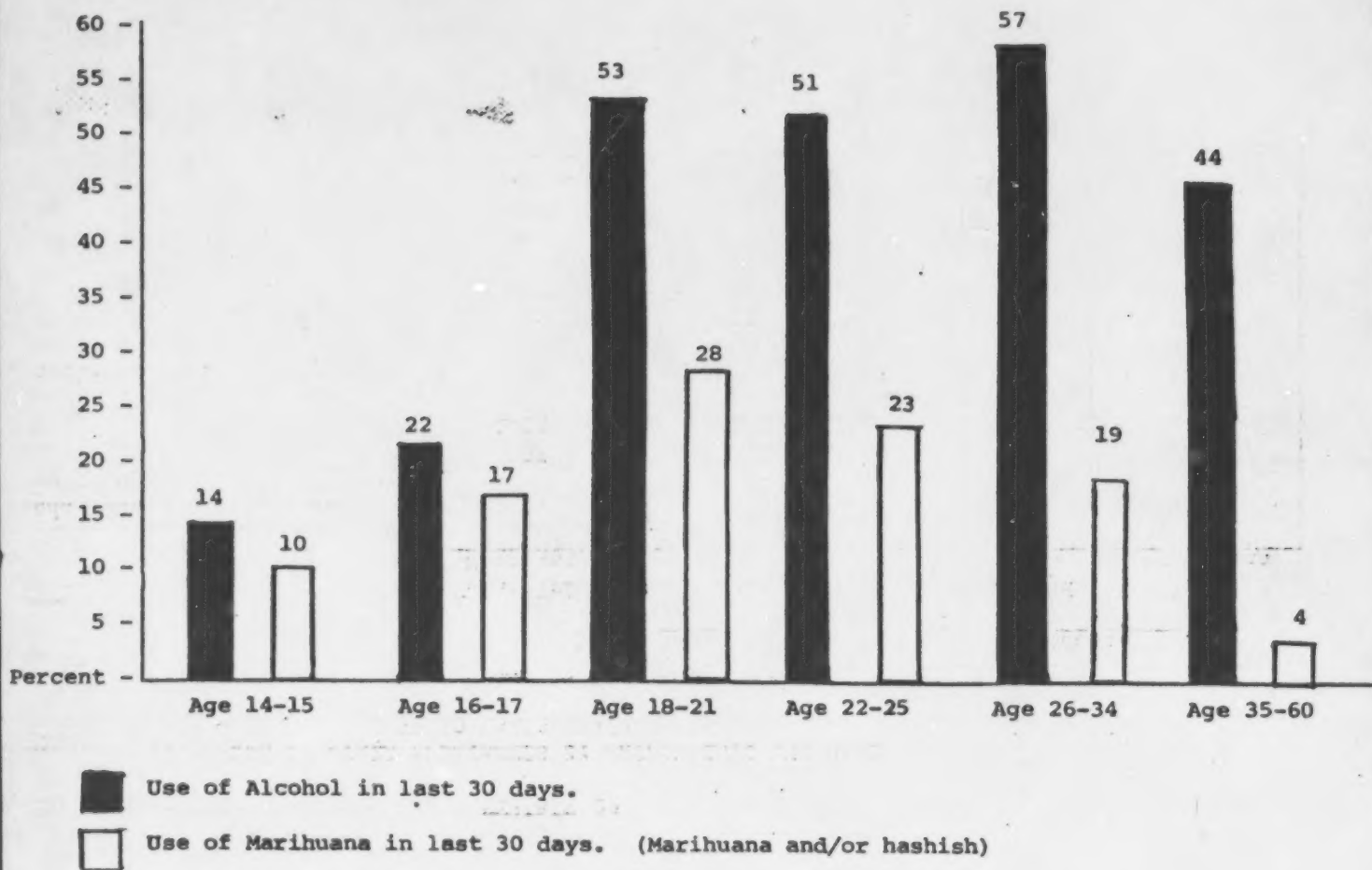


EXHIBIT 29

USE OF OTHER SUBSTANCES BY RESPONDENTS WHO HAVE TRIED MARIHUANA/HASHISH

	<u>Youth 13-17</u>		<u>Adults 18-50</u>	
	Never Tried Marihuana	Tried Marihuana	Never Tried Marihuana	Tried Marihuana
Ever Try Sedatives, Barbiturates Amphetamines or Opiates to Get High				
Yes	0%	23%	1%	30%
No	100%	77%	99%	70%
Ever Try Inhalants, Hallucinogens, or PCP				
Yes	1%	22%	1%	23%
No	99%	78%	99%	77%
Ever Try Heroin or Cocaine				
Yes	1%	10%	4.1%	22%
No	99%	90%	100%	78%

C. Inhalants, Hallucinogens, and Phencyclidine (PCP)

Inhalants

Of the regular sample, 2.9 percent (24) have tried inhalants. Experience with inhalants is reported by 3.0 percent (4) of the 13 to 17 year olds and 2.9 percent (20) of those 18 and over. No youths 13-17 and only one adult 18-50 of 687 report current use. Young adults 18-25 report a higher prevalence of use (5.3%) than older adults 26-50 (1.2%). Lifetime frequency rates indicate that half of the youth 13-17 and more than half of the adults 18-50 who report experience with inhalants have used them only once or twice.

Of those who have tried inhalants, more than half (14) have used glue or transmission fluid additive. Smaller numbers mentioned nitrous oxide or amyl nitrate (2), aerosols (3), gas and/or petroleum products (3), and paint thinner (3).

The age at initial inhalant use ranges from 4 to 23, with the majority falling in the 12 to 16 range. Age 15 is the median and the mean for initial inhalant use. Data for inhalant use are shown in Exhibit 30.

Hallucinogens

Of the regular sample 1.7 percent (14) have tried hallucinogens. Among youth (13-17), none report experience with hallucinogens as compared to 2.1 percent (14) of adults 18-50. Experience with hallucinogens is highest among young adults 18-25; of this age group, 3.2 percent (9) report use of hallucinogens as compared with 1.3 percent (5) of older adults 26-50. Of adults 18-50 who have tried hallucinogens, half report that they have only tried such substances once or twice; and over two-thirds report a lifetime use of less than ten times. No adult reports a current use of hallucinogens.

The age at initial use of hallucinogens ranges from 13 to 23, with the majority falling in the age 16 to 20 range. Approximately 18.5 is the median age for initial use of hallucinogens. Data on hallucinogen use are shown in Exhibit 31.

Phencyclidine (PCP)

Of the regular sample, 6.3 percent (51) have tried PCP. Experience with phencyclidine (PCP) is reported by 6.8 percent (9) of youth 13-17, and 6.2 percent (42) of all adults 18-50. Respondents who indicated a use of tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) were entered in the PCP category since local drug treatment personnel indicate that no THC has been found in the Central Florida area. It was felt that this designation would produce more accurate data than by placing THC (misnomer) in the marihuana and/or hashish category.

Among adults, prevalence is highest among young adults 18-25 at 11.4 percent (32), and declines to 2.5 percent (10) among adults 26-50. Among youth 13-17 who have used PCP, more than half have used it only once or twice; among adults 18-50, more than one in four have used it only once or twice. More than three-fourths of youth 13-17 and almost two-thirds of the adults 18-50 who have used PCP have used it less than ten times. Only three respondents report a current use of PCP (within last 30 days). The data on PCP use are shown in Exhibit 32.

EXHIBIT 30
PATTERNS OF USE, INHALANTS: ALL YOUTH, ALL ADULT, YOUNG ADULT, AND OLDER ADULT FARMWORKERS

	ALL YOUTH (13-17) (134)	ALL ADULTS (18-50) (687)	YOUNG ADULTS (18-25) (283)	OLDER ADULTS (26-50) (404)
NEVER USED	97.0% (130)	97.1% (667)	94.7% (268)	98.8% (399)
EVER USED	3.0 (4)	2.9 (20)	5.3 (15)	1.2 (5)
LIFETIME FREQUENCY OF USE:				
1-2 times	1.5 (2)	1.7 (12)	3.5 (10)	0.5 (2)
3-9 times	1.5 (2)	0.4 (3)	0.4 (1)	0.5 (2)
10-29 times	0.0 (0)	0.3 (2)	0.7 (2)	0.0 (0)
30-59 times	0.0 (0)	0.3 (2)	0.4 (1)	0.2 (1)
60 times or more	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
MOST RECENT USE OF SUBSTANCE:				
(if more than 9 times)				
Today	Not	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Yesterday	Applicable	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Within past 7 days		0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Within past 30 days	No	0.1 (1)	0.4 (1)	0.0 (0)
Within past 6 months	More	0.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.2 (1)
Within past year	Than	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Year ago or longer	Experimental	0.3 (2)	0.7 (2)	0.0 (0)
	Use			
FREQUENCY OF CURRENT USE:				
(within 30 days)				
More than once a day		0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	Not
Daily		0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	Applicable
3-6 times a week		0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	
1-2 times a week		0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	No
2-3 times a month		0.1 (1)	0.4 (1)	Current
Once a month		0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	Use
Less than once a month		0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	
WITH WHOM USE SUBSTANCE:				
Alone		0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	
With friends		0.1 (1)	0.4 (1)	
With family		0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	
WHERE USE SUBSTANCE:				
In groves, fields		0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	
In camp		0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	
In own home		0.1 (1)	0.4 (1)	
In friends home		0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	
In car		0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	
In public place		0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	
SOURCE:				
Street buy		0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	
Gift-friend, family		0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	
Over-the-counter		0.1 (1)	0.4 (1)	
FREQUENCY OF PAST USE:				
(not within 30 days)				
More than once a day		0.1 (1)	0.4 (1)	0.0 (0)
Daily		0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
3-6 times a week		0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
1-2 times a week		0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
2-3 times a month		0.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.2 (1)
Once a month		0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Less than once a month		0.1 (1)	0.4 (1)	0.0 (0)
DURATION OF PAST USE:				
3 weeks or less		0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
1 month		0.1 (1)	0.4 (1)	0.0 (0)
2-5 months		0.1 (1)	0.4 (1)	0.0 (0)
6-11 months		0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
1-2 years		0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
3-5 years		0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
6-9 years		0.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.2 (1)
10 years or more		0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)

Note:

Percentages read down. The percentages are the proportions of the total number of respondents in each age breakdown. For each age breakdown, the total for "Never use" and "Ever use" should equal the total number of respondents in that age breakdown. The totals of the "Lifetime use" categories should equal the "Ever use" figures. The totals for the "Most recent use" categories should equal the totals of "More than experimental use" (i.e. 10 times or more). The totals for each of the variables, "Frequency of current use", "With whom use", "Where use", and "Source" should equal the totals for "Current use" (i.e. within past 30 days). The totals for each of the variables, "Frequency of past use", and "Duration of past use", should equal the totals for "Non-current use" (i.e. not within past 30 days). However, totals for discrete variables may not always equal branching source cells due to missing data. Percentages may not always add to 100.0 due to rounding.

EXHIBIT 31

PATTERNS OF USE, HALLUCINOGENS: ALL YOUTH, ALL ADULT, YOUNG ADULT, AND OLDER ADULT FARMWORKERS

	ALL YOUTH (13-17) (132)	ALL ADULTS (18-50) (681)	YOUNG ADULTS (18-25) (282)	OLDER ADULTS (26-50) (399)
NEVER USED	100.0% (132)	97.9% (667)	96.8% (273)	98.7% (394)
EVER USED	0.0 (0)	2.1 (14)	3.2 (9)	1.3 (5)
LIFETIME FREQUENCY OF USE:				
1-2 times	Not	1.0 (7)	1.4 (4)	0.8 (3)
3-9 times	Applicable	0.4 (3)	1.1 (3)	0.0 (0)
10-29 times		0.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.3 (1)
30-59 times	No	0.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.3 (1)
60 times or more	Users	0.3 (2)	0.7 (2)	0.0 (0)
	Ever			
MOST RECENT USE OF SUBSTANCE:				
(if more than 9 times)				
Today		0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Yesterday		0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Within past 7 days		0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Within past 30 days		0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Within past 6 months		0.1 (1)	0.4 (1)	0.0 (0)
Within past year		0.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.3 (1)
Year ago or longer		0.3 (2)	0.4 (1)	0.3 (1)
FREQUENCY OF CURRENT USE:				
(within 30 days)				
More than once a day	Not		Not	Not
Daily	Applicable		Applicable	Applicable
3-6 times a week				
1-2 times a week	No		No	No
2-3 times a month	Current		Current	Current
Once a month	Users		Users	Users
Less than once a month				
WITH WHOM USE SUBSTANCE:				
Alone				
With friends				
With family				
WHERE USE SUBSTANCE:				
In groves, fields				
In camp				
In own home				
In friends home				
In car				
In public place				
SOURCE:				
Street buy				
Gift-friend, family				
FREQUENCY OF PAST USE:				
(not within 30 days)				
More than once a day		0.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.3 (1)
Daily		0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
3-6 times a week		0.1 (1)	0.4 (1)	0.0 (0)
1-2 times a week		0.1 (1)	0.4 (1)	0.0 (0)
2-3 times a month		0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Once a month		0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Less than once a month		0.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.3 (1)
DURATION OF PAST USE:				
3 weeks or less		0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
1 month		0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
2-5 months		0.3 (2)	0.4 (1)	0.3 (1)
6-11 months		0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
1-2 years		0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
3-5 years		0.3 (2)	0.4 (1)	0.3 (1)
6-9 years		0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
10 years or more		0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)

Note:

Percentages read down. The percentages are the proportions of the total number of respondents in each age breakdown. For each age breakdown, the total for "Never use" and "Ever use" should equal the total number of respondents in that age breakdown. The total of the "Lifetime use" categories should equal the "Ever use" figures. The totals for the "Most recent use" categories should equal the totals of "More than experimental use" (i.e. 10 times or more). The totals for each of the variables, "Frequency of current use", "With whom use", "Where use", and "Source" should equal the totals for "Current use" (i.e. within past 30 days). The totals for each of the variables, "Frequency of past use", and "Duration of past use", should equal the totals for "Non-current use" (i.e. not within past 30 days). However, totals for discrete variables may not always equal branching source cells due to missing data. Percentages may not always add to 100.0 due to rounding.

EXHIBIT 32
PATTERNS OF USE, PCP: ALL YOUTH, ALL ADULT, YOUNG ADULT, AND OLDER ADULT FARMWORKERS

	ALL YOUTH (13-17) (132)	ALL ADULTS (18-50) (686)	YOUNG ADULTS (18-25) (261)	OLDER ADULTS (26-50) (399)
NEVER USED	93.2% (123)	93.8% (638)	86.6% (249)	97.5% (389)
EVER USED	6.8 (9)	6.2 (42)	11.4 (32)	2.5 (10)
LIFETIME FREQUENCY OF USE:				
1-2 times	3.8 (5)	1.8 (12)	3.2 (9)	0.8 (3)
3-9 times	1.5 (2)	2.2 (15)	4.3 (12)	0.8 (3)
10-29 times	0.8 (1)	0.4 (3)	0.4 (1)	0.5 (2)
30-59 times	0.8 (1)	0.3 (2)	0.7 (2)	0.0 (0)
60 times or more	0.0 (0)	1.5 (10)	2.8 (8)	0.5 (2)
MOST RECENT USE OF SUBSTANCE:				
(if more than 9 times)				
Today	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Yesterday	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Within past 7 days	0.0 (0)	0.1 (1)	0.4 (1)	0.0 (0)
Within past 30 days	0.8 (1)	0.1 (1)	0.4 (1)	0.0 (0)
Within past 6 months	0.0 (0)	0.7 (5)	1.8 (5)	0.0 (0)
Within past year	0.8 (1)	0.4 (3)	0.4 (1)	0.5 (2)
Year ago or longer	0.0 (0)	0.7 (5)	1.1 (3)	0.5 (2)
FREQUENCY OF CURRENT USE:				
(within 30 days)				
More than once a day	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Daily	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
3-6 times a week	0.8 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
1-2 times a week	0.0 (0)	0.3 (2)	0.4 (1)	0.3 (1)
2-3 times a month	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Once a month	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Less than once a month	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
WITH WHOM USE SUBSTANCE:				
Alone	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
With friends	0.8 (1)	0.3 (2)	0.4 (1)	0.3 (1)
With family	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
WHERE USE SUBSTANCE:				
In groves, fields	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.6 (0)
In camp	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
In own home	0.0 (0)	0.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.3 (1)
In friends home	0.8 (1)	0.1 (1)	0.4 (0)	0.0 (0)
In car	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
In public place	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
SOURCE:				
Street buy	0.8 (1)	0.1 (1)	0.4 (1)	0.0 (0)
Gift-friend, family	0.0 (0)	0.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.3 (1)
FREQUENCY OF PAST USE:				
(not within 30 days)				
More than once a day	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Daily	0.0 (0)	0.6 (4)	1.4 (4)	0.0 (0)
3-6 times a week	0.0 (0)	0.7 (5)	1.1 (3)	0.5 (2)
1-2 times a week	0.0 (0)	0.3 (2)	0.4 (1)	0.3 (1)
2-3 times a month	0.8 (1)	0.3 (2)	0.7 (2)	0.0 (0)
Once a month	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Less than once a month	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
DURATION OF PAST USE:				
3 weeks or less	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
1 month	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
2-5 months	0.8 (1)	0.4 (3)	1.1 (3)	0.0 (0)
6-11 months	0.0 (0)	0.3 (2)	0.4 (1)	0.3 (1)
1-2 years	0.0 (0)	0.6 (4)	1.1 (3)	0.3 (1)
3-5 years	0.0 (0)	0.6 (4)	1.1 (3)	0.3 (1)
6-9 years	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
10 years or more	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)

Note: Percentages read down. The percentages are the proportions of the total number of respondents in each age breakdown. For each age breakdown, the total for "Never use" and "Ever use" should equal the total number of respondents in that age breakdown. The totals of the "Lifetime use" categories should equal the "Ever use" figures. The totals for the "Most recent use" categories should equal the totals of "More than experimental use" (i.e. 10 times or more). The totals for each of the variables, "Frequency of current use", "With whom use", "Where use", and "Source" should equal the totals for "Current use" (i.e. within past 30 days). The totals for each of the variables, "Frequency of past use", and "Duration of past use", should equal the totals for "Non-current use" (i.e. not within past 30 days). However, totals for discrete variables may not always equal branching source cells due to missing data. Percentages may not always add to 100.0 due to rounding.

D. Cocaine and Heroin

Cocaine

Of the regular sample, 6.8 percent (55) have tried cocaine. Experience with cocaine is 3.8 percent (5) for youth 13-17, and 7.3 percent (50) for adults 18-50. Experience is highest among 18-25 year olds with 10.6 percent (30) having tried cocaine, as compared to 5.0 percent (20) of older adults 26-50. Of those who have tried cocaine, 40 percent of the youth 13-17 and 30 percent of adults 18-50 have tried it only once or twice. Eighty percent of youth 13-17 and 76 percent of adults 18-50 who have tried cocaine have used it less than ten times. Young adults 18-25 have the highest rate of more than experimental use: over one-fourth who have ever tried it have used it more than nine times.

No youths 13-17 report current use of cocaine. Less than half of the adults 18-50 who have used cocaine more than experimentally have used it in the past 30 days (0.7% of total adult population). No older adults 26-50 report a current use of cocaine.

Cocaine use appears to be an occasional event with no one reporting using it more than once or twice a week. It is a social event with all five current users reporting that they use it with friends or family, usually in their own home or friends' homes.

Of the adults 18-50 who have used cocaine more than 9 times, but are not current users, frequency of past use ranges from less than once a month to daily. Duration of past use ranges from one month to three to five years. Age at initial use of cocaine ranges from 13 to 34. More than half of those who have tried cocaine first did so between the ages of 17 and 21. Data on cocaine use are shown in Exhibit 33.

Heroin

Of the regular sample, slightly less than one percent (8) have tried heroin. Experience with heroin is 0.8 percent (1 case) among youth 13-17, and 1.0 percent (7) among adults 18-50. However, among adults, heroin experience differs by age with 2.1 percent (6) of those 18-25 reporting use compared to 0.3 percent (1) of older adults 26-50. Of the seven adults who have tried heroin, three have tried only once or twice, and five have tried less than ten times.

Of those who have used more than experimentally, no one reports a current use of heroin. Frequency of past use ranges from less than once a month to more than once a day. Duration of past use ranges from two to five months to three to five years.

Age at initial heroin use ranges from 9 to 28. Exhibit 34 illustrates the patterns of heroin use.

EXHIBIT 33
PATTERNS OF USE, COCAINE: ALL YOUTH, ALL ADULT, YOUNG ADULT, AND OLDER ADULT FARMWORKERS

		ALL YOUTH (13-17) (132)	ALL ADULTS (18-50) (682)	YOUNG ADULTS (18-25) (282)	OLDER ADULTS (26-50) (400)
NEVER USED		96.2% (127)	92.7% (632)	89.4% (252)	95.0% (380)
EVER USED		3.8 (5)	7.3 (50)	10.6 (30)	5.0 (20)
LIFETIME FREQUENCY OF USE:	1-2 times	1.5 (2)	2.2 (15)	2.5 (7)	2.0 (8)
	3-9 times	1.5 (2)	3.4 (23)	5.0 (14)	2.3 (9)
	10-29 times	0.8 (1)	1.0 (7)	1.8 (5)	0.5 (2)
	30-59 times	0.0 (0)	0.1 (1)	0.4 (1)	0.0 (0)
	60 times or more	0.0 (0)	0.6 (4)	1.1 (3)	0.3 (1)
MOST RECENT USE OF SUBSTANCE: Today		0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
(if more than 9 times)	Yesterday	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	Within past 7 days	0.0 (0)	0.1 (1)	0.4 (1)	0.0 (0)
	Within past 30 days	0.0 (0)	0.6 (4)	1.4 (4)	0.0 (0)
	Within past 6 months	0.8 (1)	0.6 (4)	0.7 (2)	0.5 (2)
	Within past year	0.0 (0)	0.4 (3)	0.7 (2)	0.3 (1)
	Year ago or longer	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
FREQUENCY OF CURRENT USE: (within 30 days)	More than once a day	Not	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	Not
	Daily	Applicable	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	Applicable
	3-6 times a week		0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	
	1-2 times a week	No	0.4 (3)	1.1 (3)	No
	2-3 times a month	Current	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	Current
	Once a month	Users	0.1 (1)	0.4 (1)	Users
	Less than once a month		0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	
WITH WHOM USE SUBSTANCE:	Alone		0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	
	With friends		0.6 (4)	1.4 (4)	
	With family		0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	
WHERE USE SUBSTANCE:	In groves, fields		0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	
	In camp		0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	
	In own home		0.1 (1)	0.4 (1)	
	In friends home		0.3 (2)	0.7 (2)	
	In car		0.1 (1)	0.4 (1)	
	In public place		0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	
SOURCE:	Street buy	✓	0.4 (3)	1.1 (3)	✓
	Gift-friend, family		0.1 (1)	0.4 (1)	
FREQUENCY OF PAST USE: (not within 30 days)	More than once a day	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	Daily	0.0 (0)	0.3 (2)	0.7 (2)	0.0 (0)
	3-6 times a week	0.0 (0)	0.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.3 (1)
	1-2 times a week	0.8 (1)	0.1 (1)	0.4 (1)	0.0 (0)
	2-3 times a month	0.0 (0)	0.6 (3)	0.7 (2)	0.3 (1)
	Once a month	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	Less than once a month	0.0 (0)	0.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.3 (1)
DURATION OF PAST USE:	3 weeks or less	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	1 month	0.0 (0)	0.1 (1)	0.4 (1)	0.0 (0)
	2-5 months	0.0 (0)	0.1 (1)	0.4 (1)	0.0 (0)
	6-11 months	0.8 (1)	0.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.3 (1)
	1-2 years	0.0 (0)	0.3 (2)	0.7 (2)	0.0 (0)
	3-5 years	0.0 (0)	0.3 (2)	0.4 (1)	0.3 (1)
	6-9 years	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	10 years or more	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)

Note: Percentages read down. The percentages are the proportions of the total number of respondents in each age breakdown. For each age breakdown, the total for "Never use" and "Ever use" should equal the total number of respondents in that age breakdown. The totals of the "Lifetime use" categories should equal the "Ever use" figures. The totals for the "Most recent use" categories should equal the totals of "More than experimental use" (i.e. 10 times or more). The totals for each of the variables, "Frequency of current use", "With whom use", "Where use", and "Source" should equal the totals for "Current use" (i.e. within past 30 days). The totals for each of the variables, "Frequency of past use", and "Duration of past use", should equal the totals for "Non-current use" (i.e. not within past 30 days). However, totals for discrete variables may not always equal branching source cells due to missing data. Percentages may not always add to 100.0 due to rounding.

EXHIBIT 34
PATTERNS OF USE, HEROIN: ALL YOUTH, ADD ADULT, YOUNG ADULT AND OLDER ADULT FARMWORKERS

		ALL YOUTH (13-17) (132)		ALL ADULTS (18-50) (683)		YOUNG ADULTS (18-25) (283)		OLDER ADULTS (26-50) (400)	
NEVER USED		99.2%	(131)	99.0%	(676)	97.9%	(277)	99.8%	(399)
EVER USED		0.8	(1)	1.0	(7)	2.1	(6)	0.3	(1)
LIFETIME FREQUENCY OF USE:	1-2 times	0.0	(0)	0.4	(3)	1.1	(3)	0.0	(0)
	3-9 times	0.0	(0)	0.3	(2)	0.7	(2)	0.0	(0)
	10-29 times	0.0	(0)	0.1	(1)	0.4	(1)	0.0	(0)
	30-59 times	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)
	60 times or more	0.8	(1)	0.1	(1)	0.0	(0)	0.3	(1)
MOST RECENT USE OF SUBSTANCE: Today		0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)
(if more than 9 times)	Yesterday	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)
	Within past 7 days	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)
	Within past 30 days	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)
	Within past 6 months	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)
	Within past year	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)
	Year ago or longer	0.8	(1)	0.3	(2)	0.4	(1)	0.3	(1)
FREQUENCY OF CURRENT USE: (within 30 days)	More than once a day	Not		Not		Not		Not	
	Daily	Applicable		Applicable		Applicable		Applicable	
	3-6 times a week								
	1-2 times a week	No		No		No		No	
	2-3 times a month	Current		Current		Current		Current	
	Once a month	Users		Users		Users		Users	
	Less than once a month								
WITH WHOM USE SUBSTANCE:	Alone								
	With friends								
	With family								
WHERE USE SUBSTANCE:	In groves, fields								
	In camp								
	In own home								
	In friends home								
	In car								
	In public place								
SOURCE:	Street buy								
	Gift-friend, family								
FREQUENCY OF PAST USE: (not within 30 days)	More than once a day	0.0	(0)	0.1	(1)	0.0	(0)	0.3	(1)
	Daily	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)
	3-6 times a week	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)
	1-2 times a week	0.8	(1)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)
	2-3 times a month	0.0	(0)	0.1	(1)	0.4	(1)	0.0	(0)
	Once a month	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)
	Less than once a month	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)
DURATION OF PAST USE:	3 weeks or less	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)
	1 month	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)
	2-5 months	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)
	6-11 months	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)
	1-2 years	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)
	3-5 years	0.8	(1)	0.3	(2)	0.4	(1)	0.3	(1)
	6-9 years	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)
	10 years or more	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)

Note:

Percentages read down. The percentages are the proportions of the total number of respondents in each age breakdown. For each age breakdown, the total for "Never use" and "Ever use" should equal the total number of respondents in that age breakdown. The totals of the "Lifetime use" categories should equal the "Ever use" figures. The totals for the "Most recent use" categories should equal the totals of "More than experimental use" (i.e. 10 times or more). The totals for each of the variables, "Frequency of current use", "With whom use", "Where use", and "Source" should equal the totals for "Current use" (i.e. within past 30 days). The totals for each of the variables, "Frequency of past use", and "Duration of past use", should equal the totals for "Non-current use" (i.e. not within past 30 days). However, totals for discrete variables may not always equal branching source cells due to missing data. Percentages may not always add to 100.0 due to rounding.

E. Sedatives, Barbiturates, Amphetamines, and Licit Opiates

Sedatives

Of the regular sample, 12.7 percent (104) have had sedatives prescribed. Of the respondents who knew the names of the substances that they have taken, 38 had Valium, eight had Librium, and one had Quaaludes prescribed.

Among youth 13-17, 2.2 percent (3) have had sedatives prescribed. Among adults 18-50, the figure is 14.7 percent (101). Among older adults 26-50, 17.6 percent (71) have had sedatives prescribed. This is the highest figure for any of the prescribed psychotherapeutic drugs.

One in five adult females 18-50 has been prescribed sedatives as compared to one in ten adult males. The percentage of White adults 18-50 who have had sedatives prescribed (24.8%) is somewhat higher than the proportion of Blacks (11.8%) and Hispanics (14.2%) who have had sedatives prescribed. This racial pattern holds for all the licit drugs and may be related to a difference in the knowledge of and access to medical services. Education, migrant/seasonal status, and migrant stream appear to have little relation to prescribed use of sedatives.

Of the regular sample, 6.1 percent (50) have taken sedatives to get high. Of those who have only taken sedatives to get high and knew what the substance was, 21 have taken Quaaludes, 13 have taken Valium, and four have taken Librium or Miltown. Approximately 4.5 percent (6) of youth 13-17 and 6.4 percent (44) of adults 18-50 have used sedatives to get high. Among all respondents who have had sedatives prescribed (104), 14.4 percent (15) have used sedatives to get high. Among those who have used sedatives to get high (50), 30.0 percent have had sedatives prescribed. Of the 15 persons who have had sedatives prescribed and have used them to get high, 12 of them have used Valium, six have used Quaaludes, and one has used Librium. Some of the respondents have taken more than one drug in the substance category.

As with most other substances, more males than females have used sedatives to get high: 8.5 percent (32) of adult males 18-50 and 3.9 percent (12) of adult females. Among youth and adults, considerably fewer Hispanics have used sedatives to get high than Blacks and Whites: 6.6 percent (5) of Black youth 13-17, no Hispanic youths, 7.7 percent (1) of White youths; 7.9 percent (26) of Black adults 18-50, 0.9 percent (2) of Hispanic adults, and 14.2 percent (16) of White adults.

Misuse of sedatives increases with educational attainment: 1.0 percent (2) of adults 18-50 with 0-6 years of schooling have used sedatives to get high; 4.8 percent (8) of those with 7-9 years education; 10.7 percent (31) of those with 10-12 years education; and 11.1 percent (3) of those with 12 or more years of education have used sedatives to get high. This same pattern is evident with the misuse of other licit drugs.

Among adults 18-50, slightly more seasonals (7.5%) than migrants (5.6%) have abused sedatives. Among adult migrants, more intrastate workers (15.4%) and Eastern stream workers (9.0%) have abused sedatives than persons who work in the Midwest (2.9%) or who are Texas or Mexico based (0.0%). Data on the use of sedatives among subgroups of youth and adults are shown in Exhibits 35 and 36.

Of the youth 13-17 who have had sedatives prescribed or used them to get high, only one reports a use of more than nine times and that person has not used in the last 30 days. Of all adults 18-50, 12.2 percent (84) have taken sedatives more than nine times. The figure is slightly higher for older adults 26-50 (12.9%) than for young adults 18-25 (11.3%).

Of all adults 18-50, 3.2 percent (22) have taken sedatives more than 9 times and are current users (within the last 30 days). Almost 4 percent of older adults 26-50 have taken sedatives more than 9 times and are current users. Of those adults 18-50 who are current sedative users (22), 63.6 percent (14) take sedatives at least daily. The majority of current sedative users take the substance by themselves in their own home, and by legal prescriptions.

Of all adults 18-50, 9.3 percent (64) have taken sedatives more than 9 times, but have not taken them in the past 30 days. Of all adults, 7.0 percent (48) took sedatives in the past at least daily. Data on the patterns of use of sedatives are shown in Exhibit 37.

Barbiturates

Of the regular sample, 4.6 percent (38) have had barbiturates prescribed. Eighteen persons described the substance as sleeping pills. Among youth 13-17, 2.2 percent (3) have had barbiturates prescribed. Among adults 18-50, 5.1 percent (35) have had barbiturates prescribed. Among young adults 18-25, only 1.4 percent (4) have had barbiturates prescribed as compared to 7.7 percent (31) among older adults 26-50. A higher proportion of females than males have had barbiturates prescribed; among youth 13-17, no males have had barbiturates prescribed, but 4.7 percent (3) of the females have had barbiturates prescribed; among adults 18-50, 4.8 percent (18) of the males and 5.5 percent (17) of the females have had barbiturates prescribed.

The proportion of White adults 18-50 who have had barbiturates prescribed (8%) is somewhat higher than the proportion of Black adults (5.7%) and Hispanic adults (2.6%). A similar pattern holds for youth 13-17. A somewhat higher percentage of adult seasonals 18-50 (6.8%) than migrants (3.7%) have had barbiturates prescribed. Educational level and migrant stream seem to have no relation to the prescribed use of barbiturates.

Of the regular sample, 2.7 percent (22) have used barbiturates to get high. No youth 13-17, but 3.2 percent (22) of adults 18-50 have used barbiturates to get high. Of all respondents who have had barbiturates prescribed (38), 10.5 percent (4) have taken barbiturates to get high. Of those who have taken barbiturates to get high (22), 18.2 percent have had barbiturates prescribed. More young adults 18-25 (3.9%) than older adults 26-50 (2.7%) have used barbiturates to get high. A higher proportion of adult males 18-50 (3.5%) than females (2.9%) have used barbiturates to get high, and a higher proportion of White adults (10.6%) than Black adults (2.7%) and Hispanic adults (0.4%) have misused the drug. Abuse of sedatives shows a relation to educational attainment. Among adults 18-50 with 0-6 years of education, none have ever abused barbiturates; those with 7-9 years of education, 4.8 percent (8); among those with 10-12 years education, 3.4 percent (10); and among those with 12 or more years of education, 14.8 percent (4) have used barbiturates to get high.

Among adults 18-50, slightly more seasonals (3.6%) than migrants (2.9%) have misused barbiturates. Among adult migrants 18-50, a higher proportion of intrastate workers (11.5%) have misused barbiturates than Eastern stream workers (3.9%), Midwestern states workers (2.2%) and Texas and Mexico based workers (0). Data on the use of barbiturates among subgroups of youth and adults are shown in Exhibits 35 and 36.

Of youth 13-17 who have ever used barbiturates, only one has used them more than nine times. That person is a current user and uses with a doctor's prescription. Of all adults 18-50, 3.8 percent (26) have used barbiturates more than nine times; the figure is slightly higher for older adults 26-50 (4.4%) than for young adults 18-25 (2.8%). Of all adults 18-50, 0.7 percent (5) have used more than nine times and are current users of barbiturates. Of these five current users, only one is a young adult, 18-25. The four older adults 26-50 who are current users take the substance alone, in their own homes, with a legal prescription. The frequency of use ranges from once or twice a week to daily.

Of all adults 18-50, 3.4 percent (23) have used barbiturates more than nine times, but have not used in the last 30 days. Of the adults who are past barbiturate users, half used barbiturates at least daily. Duration of past use ranged from three weeks or less to three-five years. Data on the patterns of use of barbiturates are shown in Exhibit 38.

Amphetamines

Of the regular sample, 6.3 percent (52) have had amphetamines prescribed. Of those who knew what substance they have had prescribed, 22 identified the substance as "diet pills." Among youth 13-17, 2.2 percent (3) have had amphetamines prescribed; of adults 18-50, 7.1 percent (49) have had amphetamines prescribed. The difference between young adults 18-25 (6.4%) and older adults 26-50 (7.7%) who have had amphetamines prescribed is slight. No male youths 13-17 have had amphetamines prescribed, as compared to 4.7 percent (3) of female youths. Among adults 18-50, over three times as many females (11.3%) as males (3.7%) have had amphetamines prescribed. A higher proportion of Whites than Blacks or Hispanics have had amphetamines prescribed. Among youth 13-17, 7.7 percent (1) of Whites, 2.6 percent (2) of Blacks, and no Hispanics have had amphetamines prescribed. Among adults 18-50, 10.6 percent (12) of Whites, 7.6 percent (25) of Blacks, and 5.2 percent (12) of Hispanics have had amphetamines prescribed. Prescribed use of amphetamines seems to have little relation to educational attainment, migrant/seasonal status, or migrant stream. Data on the use of amphetamines by subgroups are shown in Exhibits 35 and 36.

Of the regular sample, 6.3 percent (52) have used amphetamines to get high. Of those who knew what substance they have taken, 17 identified them as "Black Beauties," 11 identified them as "pep pills", 10 identified them as diet pills, and 10 identified them as "ups". Some respondents have taken more than one substance in the amphetamine category.

Approximately 5.2 percent (7) of youth 13-17, and 6.6 percent (45) of adults 18-50 have used amphetamines to get high. Among young adults 18-25, 11.7 percent (33) have used amphetamines to get high, compared to 3.0 percent (12) of older adults 26-50. Of those who have had amphetamines prescribed (52), 19.2 percent (10) have used amphetamines to get high. Of those who have used amphetamines to get high (52), 19.2 percent (10) have had amphetamines prescribed. Of youth 13-17, 2.2 percent (3) have taken amphetamines more than nine times; of adults 18-50, 6.4 percent (44) have taken amphetamines more than nine times. At 7.4 percent (21), a higher proportion of young adults 18-25 than older adults 26-50 (5.7%, 23) have taken amphetamines more than nine times.

Of youth 13-17 who have used amphetamines more than nine times, two are current users. Of all adults 18-50, 2.2 percent (15) have used amphetamines more than nine times and are current users. A slightly higher proportion of young adults 18-25 (2.5%) than older adults 26-50 (2.0%) have used more than nine times and are current users. Frequency of current use ranges from more than once a day to once a month. The majority of the current adult users 18-50 take amphetamines alone, in their own homes, obtained by a doctor's prescription. However, among young adults 18-25, half of the current amphetamine users take the substance with friends and obtain it as a gift from friends or family or as a street buy.

Among all youth 13-17, 0.7 percent (1) have taken amphetamines more than nine times, but have not taken in the last 30 days. Among all adults 18-50, 4.1 percent (28) have taken amphetamines more than nine times, but have not taken amphetamines in the last 30 days. Frequency of past use ranges from more than once a day to once a month. Duration of past use ranges from three weeks or less to three-five years. Exhibit 39 illustrates the patterns of amphetamine use.

Licit Opiates

Of the regular sample, 16.8 percent (138) have had opiates prescribed. Most respondents identified the substance as a "pain killer". Eleven have had codeine prescribed, four have had morphine prescribed, three have had paregoric prescribed, and two have had methadone prescribed.

Among youth 13-17, 11.2 percent (15) have had opiates prescribed. Among all adults 18-50, the figure is 18.0 percent (123). A slightly higher proportion of young adults 18-25 (18.4%, 52) have had opiates prescribed than older adults 26-50 (17.7%, 71). Among youth 13-17, 11.4 percent (8) of males and 10.9 percent (7) of females have had opiates prescribed. Among adults 18-50, however, 14.4 percent (54) of males and 22.3 percent (69) of females have had opiates prescribed.

As with other licit drugs, more Whites than Blacks or Hispanics have had opiates prescribed. Among youth 13-17, 15.4 percent (2) of Whites, 11.8 percent (9) of Blacks, and 8.9 percent (4) of Hispanics have had opiates prescribed. Among adults 18-50, 28.6 percent (32) of Whites, 16.9 percent (56) of Blacks, and 14.7 percent (34) of Hispanics have had opiates prescribed. Prescribed use of opiates appears to have little relationship to education, migrant/seasonal status, or migrant stream.

Of the regular sample, 2.8 percent (23) have used opiates to get high. Of those who indicated what substance they have used to get high, two indicated morphine, and one indicated methadone. Among youth 13-17, 3.7 percent (5) have used opiates to get high. Among all adults 18-50, the figure is 2.6 percent (18); however, the prevalence is highest among young adults 18-25 at 3.9 percent (11). Among all who have had opiates prescribed (139), 9.4 percent (13) have used opiates to get high. Among all respondents who have used opiates to get high (23), 56.5 percent (13) have had opiates prescribed. A higher proportion of males than females have used opiates to get high. Among adults 18-50, 7.1 percent (8) of Whites, 3.0 percent (10) of Blacks, and no Hispanics have used opiates to get high. Misuse of opiates increases as educational attainment increases. Among youth 13-17, no one with less than seven years of education has misused opiates, 2.9 percent (2) of those with 7-9 years of education, and 5.8 percent (3) of those with 10-12 years of education have misused opiates. Among adults 18-50, no one with less than seven years of education has misused opiates; however,

0.6 percent (1) of those with 7-9 years of education have done so. The figure rises to 4.8 percent (14) among adults with 10-12 years of education, and 11.1 percent (3) of those with 12 or more years of education. Data on the use of opiates among subgroups are shown in Exhibits 35 and 36.

Only 0.7 percent (1) of youth 13-17 and 1.6 percent (11) of adults 18-50 have used opiates more than nine times and have used in the last 30 days. Of older adults 26-50, 1.7 percent (7) had used an opiate on the day of the interview. Of all adults 18-50, 1.3 percent (9) report a use of opiates at least once a day. All eleven adults who are current users of opiates use the substance alone in their own homes, and all but one obtain it from a legal prescription.

Of those who have taken opiates in the past, frequency of use ranges from more than daily to less than once a month. Duration of past use ranges from 3 weeks or less to 10 years or more.

The data on patterns of use of opiates are shown in Exhibit 42. It should be noted that the term "pain-killer" was used in the questionnaire. In many instances, respondents offered to show the prescription bottle for the "pain-killer" to the interviewer, and many of the "pain-killers" were in reality antibiotics. Respondents are often not knowledgeable about the medication they are taking, and frequently are not taking it correctly. For example, antibiotics which are thought to be "pain-killers" are only taken when the respondent has a pain. Thus, the data on opiates should be interpreted cautiously.

EXHIBIT 35
USE OF LICIT DRUGS AMONG SUBGROUPS OF YOUTH 13-17

	SEDATIVES		BARBITURATES		AMPHETAMINES		OPIATES	
	PRESCRIBED	TO GET HIGH	PRESCRIBED	TO GET HIGH	PRESCRIBED	TO GET HIGH	PRESCRIBED	TO GET HIGH
Age: 13 to 17	2.2%(3)	4.5%(6)	2.2%(3)	0.0%(0)	2.2%(3)	5.2%(7)	11.2%(15)	3.7%(5)
Sex:								
Male (70)	2.9 (2)	5.7 (4)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	5.7 (4)	11.4 (8)	4.3 (3)
Female (64)	1.6 (1)	3.1 (2)	4.7 (3)	0.0 (0)	4.7 (3)	4.7 (3)	10.9 (7)	3.1 (2)
Race/Ethnicity:								
Black (76)	2.6 (2)	6.6 (5)	1.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	2.6 (2)	5.3 (4)	11.8 (9)	3.9 (3)
Hispanic (45)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	2.2 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	8.9 (4)	4.4 (2)
White (13)	7.7 (1)	7.7 (1)	7.7 (1)	0.0 (0)	7.7 (1)	23.1 (3)	15.4 (2)	0.0 (0)
Other (0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education:								
0-6 Years (12)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	8.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	25.0 (3)	0.0 (0)
7-9 Years (70)	2.9 (2)	0.0 (0)	2.9 (2)	0.0 (0)	1.4 (1)	1.4 (1)	5.7 (4)	2.9 (2)
10-12 Years (52)	1.9 (1)	11.5 (6)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	3.8 (2)	11.5 (6)	15.4 (8)	5.8 (3)
12 Years + (0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Migrant/Seasonal Status:								
Non-Migrant (73)	1.4 (1)	5.5 (4)	1.4 (1)	0.0 (0)	2.7 (2)	5.5 (4)	9.6 (7)	1.4 (1)
Migrant (61)	3.3 (2)	3.3 (2)	3.3 (2)	0.0 (0)	1.6 (1)	4.9 (3)	13.1 (8)	6.6 (4)
Stream:								
Intrastate (4)	25.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	25.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Eastern (29)	3.4 (1)	3.4 (1)	6.9 (2)	0.0 (0)	3.4 (1)	6.9 (2)	13.8 (4)	3.4 (1)
Midwestern, Eastern & Midwestern, Other (17)	0.0 (0)	5.9 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	23.5 (4)	11.8 (2)
Texas-Florida Triangle, (11)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	9.1 (1)
Mexico based								

Notes: The percentages are the proportions of the total number of respondents in each subgroup in the age breakdown. The exhibit is a composite of a series of tables, and percentages do not add to 100.0 across rows or down columns.

EXHIBIT 36
USE OF LICIT DRUGS AMONG SUBGROUPS OF ADULTS 18-50

	SEDATIVES		BARBITURATES		AMPHETAMINES		OPIATES	
	PRESCRIBED	TO GET HIGH	PRESCRIBED	TO GET HIGH	PRESCRIBED	TO GET HIGH	PRESCRIBED	TO GET HIGH
Age: 18-50	14.7%(101)	6.4%(44)	5.1%(35)	3.2%(22)	7.1%(49)	6.6%(45)	18.0%(123)	2.6%(18)
Sex:								
Male (375)	10.1 (38)	8.5 (32)	4.8 (18)	3.5 (13)	3.7 (14)	7.7 (29)	14.4 (54)	2.9 (11)
Female (311)	20.3 (63)	3.9 (12)	5.5 (17)	2.9 (9)	11.3 (35)	5.1 (16)	22.3 (69)	2.3 (7)
Race/Ethnicity:								
Black (331)	11.8 (38)	7.9 (26)	5.7 (19)	2.7 (9)	7.6 (25)	8.5 (28)	16.9 (56)	3.0 (10)
Hispanic (232)	14.2 (33)	0.9 (2)	2.6 (6)	0.4 (1)	5.2 (12)	1.3 (3)	14.7 (34)	0.0 (0)
White (113)	24.8 (28)	14.2 (16)	8.0 (9)	10.6 (12)	10.6 (12)	12.4 (14)	28.6 (32)	7.1 (8)
Other (10)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	10.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
Education:								
0-6 Years(201)	15.4 (31)	1.0 (2)	5.0 (10)	0.0 (0)	6.5 (13)	0.5 (1)	16.4 (33)	0.0 (0)
7-9 Years(167)	15.6 (26)	4.8 (8)	6.0 (10)	4.8 (8)	4.2 (7)	4.8 (8)	16.3 (27)	0.6 (1)
10-12 Years (291)	14.8 (43)	10.7 (31)	4.8 (14)	3.4 (10)	9.3 (27)	10.7 (31)	19.9 (58)	4.9 (14)
12 Years +(27)	3.7 (1)	11.1 (3)	3.7 (1)	14.8 (4)	7.4 (2)	18.5 (5)	18.5 (5)	11.1 (3)
Migrant/Seasonal Status:								
Non-Migrant (308)	15.3 (47)	7.5 (23)	6.8 (21)	3.6 (11)	6.5 (20)	7.1 (22)	19.5 (60)	2.9 (9)
Migrant (376)	14.1 (53)	5.6 (21)	3.7 (14)	2.9 (11)	7.7 (29)	6.1 (23)	16.5 (62)	2.4 (9)
Stream:								
Intrastate (26)	23.1 (6)	15.4 (4)	3.8 (1)	11.5 (3)	15.4 (4)	15.4 (4)	34.6 (9)	11.5 (3)
Eastern (155)	12.3 (19)	9.0 (14)	4.5 (7)	3.9 (6)	10.3 (16)	9.0 (14)	15.5 (24)	2.6 (4)
Midwestern, Eastern & Midwestern, Other (136)	13.2 (18)	2.9 (4)	4.4 (6)	2.2 (3)	4.4 (6)	3.7 (5)	16.2 (22)	1.5 (2)
Texas-Florida Triangle, (62)	16.1 (10)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	6.9 (4)	1.6 (1)	14.5 (9)	0.0 (0)
Mexico based								

Note: The percentages are the proportions of the total number of respondents in each subgroup in the age breakdown. The exhibit is a composite of a series of tables, and percentages do not add to 100.0 across rows or down columns.

EXHIBIT 37

PATTERNS OF USE, SEDATIVES: ALL YOUTH, ALL ADULT, YOUNG ADULT, AND OLDER ADULT FARMWORKERS

		ALL YOUTH (13-17) (134)		ALL ADULTS (18-50) (686)		YOUNG ADULTS (18-25) (283)		OLDER ADULTS (26-50) (403)	
SUBSTANCE PRESCRIBED		2.2%	(3)	14.7%	(101)	10.6%	(30)	17.6%	(71)
SUBSTANCE USED TO GET HIGH		4.5	(6)	6.4	(44)	9.2	(26)	4.5	(18)
LIFETIME FREQUENCY OF USE:	1-2 times	3.7	(5)	1.5	(10)	1.4	(4)	1.5	(6)
	3-9 times	1.5	(2)	4.6	(31)	4.3	(12)	4.8	(19)
	10-29 times	0.0	(0)	3.7	(25)	3.2	(9)	4.0	(16)
	30-59 times	0.0	(0)	2.4	(16)	3.5	(10)	1.5	(6)
	60 times or more	0.7	(1)	6.3	(43)	4.6	(13)	7.5	(30)
MOST RECENT USE OF SUPSTANCE: (if more than 9 times)	Today	0.0	(0)	0.6	(4)	0.4	(1)	0.8	(3)
	Within past 7 days	0.0	(0)	1.2	(8)	0.7	(2)	1.5	(6)
	Within past 30 days	0.0	(0)	1.5	(10)	1.1	(3)	1.8	(7)
	Within past 6 months	0.7	(1)	2.8	(19)	3.2	(9)	2.5	(10)
	Within past year	0.0	(0)	1.2	(8)	1.1	(3)	1.3	(5)
	Year ago or longer	0.0	(0)	5.4	(37)	5.0	(14)	5.8	(23)
FREQUENCY OF CURRENT USE: (within 30 days)	More than once a day	Not		1.2	(8)	0.4	(1)	1.8	(7)
	Daily	Applicable		0.9	(6)	0.4	(1)	1.3	(5)
	3-6 times a week			0.6	(4)	0.4	(1)	0.8	(3)
	1-2 times a week	No		0.3	(2)	0.4	(1)	0.3	(1)
	2-3 times a month	Current		0.4	(3)	0.7	(2)	0.3	(1)
	Once a month	Users		0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)
	Less than once a month			0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)
WITH WHOM USE SUBSTANCE:	Alone			2.6	(18)	1.1	(3)	3.8	(15)
	With friends			0.7	(5)	1.1	(3)	0.5	(2)
	With family			0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)
WHERE USE SUBSTANCE:	In own home			3.2	(22)	1.8	(5)	4.3	(17)
	In friends home			0.1	(1)	0.4	(1)	0.0	(0)
SOURCE:	Street buy			0.3	(2)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)
	Gift-friend, family			0.6	(4)	1.4	(4)	0.0	(0)
	Legal prescription			2.5	(17)	0.7	(2)	3.8	(15)
	Illegal prescription			0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)
	Family medicine cabinet			0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)
	Barter			0.3	(2)	0.4	(1)	0.3	(1)
FREQUENCY OF PAST USE: (not within 30 days)	More than once a day	0.7	(1)	3.1	(21)	2.8	(8)	3.3	(13)
	Daily	0.0	(0)	4.0	(27)	4.6	(13)	3.5	(14)
	3-6 times a week	0.0	(0)	0.3	(2)	0.0	(0)	0.5	(2)
	1-2 times a week	0.0	(0)	0.7	(5)	1.1	(3)	0.5	(2)
	2-3 times a month	0.0	(0)	0.9	(6)	0.4	(1)	1.3	(5)
	Once a month	0.0	(0)	0.1	(1)	0.0	(0)	0.3	(1)
	Less than once a month	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)
DURATION OF PAST USE:	3 weeks or less	0.0	(0)	1.3	(9)	1.1	(3)	1.5	(6)
	1 month	0.0	(0)	1.5	(10)	2.1	(6)	1.0	(4)
	2-5 months	0.0	(0)	1.2	(8)	1.8	(5)	0.8	(3)
	6-11 months	0.7	(1)	2.2	(15)	1.4	(4)	2.8	(11)
	1-2 years	0.0	(0)	1.6	(11)	2.1	(6)	1.3	(5)
	3-5 years	0.0	(0)	0.9	(6)	0.7	(2)	1.0	(4)
	6-9 years	0.0	(0)	0.1	(1)	0.0	(0)	0.3	(1)
	10 years or more	0.0	(0)	0.3	(2)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)

Note: Percentages read down. The percentages are the proportions of the total number of respondents in each age breakdown. For each age breakdown, the total for the "Lifetime use" categories equals the total number of respondents in each age breakdown who had either had the substance prescribed or had taken it to get high. The totals for the "Most recent use" categories should equal the totals for "More than experimental use" (i.e. 10 times or more). The totals for each of the variables "Frequency of current use", "With whom use", "Where use", and "Source", should equal the totals for "Current use" (i.e. within past 30 days). The totals for each of the variables, "Frequency of past use", and "Duration of past use", should equal the totals for "non-current use" (i.e. not within 30 days). However, totals for discrete variables may not always equal branching source cells due to missing data. Percentages may not always add to 100.0 due to rounding.

EXHIBIT 38
PATTERNS OF USE, BARBITURATES : ALL YOUTH, ALL ADULT, YOUNG ADULT , AND OLDER ADULT FARMWORKERS

		ALL YOUTH (13-17) (134)	ALL ADULTS (18-50) (686)	YOUNG ADULTS (18-25) (283)	OLDER ADULTS (26-50) (403)
SUBSTANCE PRESCRIBED		2.2% (3)	5.1% (35)	1.4% (4)	7.7% (31)
SUBSTANCE USED TO GET HIGH		0.0 (0)	3.2 (22)	3.9 (11)	2.7 (11)
LIFETIME FREQUENCY OF USE:	1-2 times	0.0 (0)	1.5 (10)	0.7 (2)	2.0 (8)
	3-9 times	1.5 (2)	2.2 (15)	2.1 (6)	2.3 (9)
	10-29 times	0.0 (0)	1.5 (10)	1.1 (3)	1.8 (7)
	30-59 times	0.0 (0)	0.7 (5)	0.0 (0)	1.3 (5)
	60 times or more	0.7 (1)	1.6 (11)	1.8 (5)	1.5 (6)
MOST RECENT USE OF SUBSTANCE:	Today	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
(if more than 9 times)	Within past 7 days	0.0 (0)	0.3 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.5 (2)
	Within past 30 days	0.7 (1)	0.4 (3)	0.4 (1)	0.5 (2)
	Within past 6 months	0.0 (0)	0.7 (5)	0.7 (2)	0.7 (3)
	Within past year	0.0 (0)	0.7 (5)	0.4 (1)	1.0 (4)
	Year ago or longer	0.0 (0)	1.9 (13)	1.4 (4)	2.2 (9)
FREQUENCY OF CURRENT USE:	More than once a day	0.7 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
(within 30 days)	Daily	0.0 (0)	0.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.2 (1)
	3-6 times a week	0.0 (0)	0.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.2 (1)
	1-2 times a week	0.0 (0)	0.4 (3)	0.4 (1)	0.5 (2)
	2-3 times a month	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	Once a month	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	Less than once a month	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
WITH WHOM USE SUBSTANCE:	Alone	0.7 (1)	0.6 (4)	0.0 (0)	1.0 (4)
	With friends	0.0 (0)	0.1 (1)	0.4 (1)	0.0 (0)
	With family	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
WHERE USE SUBSTANCE:	In own home	0.7 (1)	0.7 (5)	0.4 (1)	1.0 (4)
	In friends home	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
SOURCE:	Street buy	0.0 (0)	0.1 (1)	0.4 (1)	0.0 (0)
	Gift-friend, family	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	Legal prescription	0.7 (1)	0.6 (4)	0.0 (0)	1.0 (4)
	Illegal prescription	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	Family medicine cabinet	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
FREQUENCY OF PAST USE:	More than once a day	Not	0.4 (3)	0.4 (1)	0.5 (2)
(not within 30 days)	Daily	Applicable	1.2 (8)	1.1 (3)	1.2 (5)
	3-6 times a week		0.7 (5)	0.4 (1)	1.0 (4)
	1-2 times a week	No	0.6 (4)	0.4 (1)	0.7 (3)
	2-3 times a month	Past	0.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.2 (1)
	Once a month	Users	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	Less than once a month		0.1 (1)	0.4 (1)	0.0 (0)
DURATION OF PAST USE:	3 weeks or less		0.6 (4)	0.4 (1)	0.7 (3)
	1 month		0.4 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.7 (3)
	2-5 months		0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	6-11 months		1.0 (7)	1.1 (3)	1.0 (4)
	1-2 years		0.9 (6)	0.7 (2)	1.0 (4)
	3-5 years		0.4 (3)	0.4 (1)	0.5 (2)
	6-9 years		0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	10 years or more		0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)

Note: Percentages read down. The percentages are the proportions of the total number of respondents in each age breakdown. For each age breakdown, the total for the "Lifetime use" categories equals the total number of respondents in each age breakdown who had either had the substance prescribed or had taken it to get high. The totals for the "Most recent use" categories should equal the totals for "More than experimental use" (i.e. 10 times or more). The totals for each of the variables, "Frequency of current use", "With whom use", "Where use", and "Source", should equal the totals for "Current use" (i.e. within past 30 days). The totals for each of the variables, "Frequency of past use", and "Duration of past use", should equal the totals for "Non-current use" (i.e. not within 30 days). However, totals for discrete variables may not always equal branching source cells due to missing data. Percentages may not always add to 100.0 due to rounding.

EXHIBIT 39

PATTERNS OF USE, AMPHETAMINES: ALL YOUTH, ALL ADULT, YOUNG ADULT, AND OLDER ADULT FARMWORKERS

	ALL YOUTH		ALL ADULTS		YOUNG ADULTS		OLDER ADULTS	
	(13-17)	(134)	(18-50)	(686)	(18-25)	(283)	(26-50)	(403)
SUBSTANCE PRESCRIBED	2.2%	(3)	7.1%	(49)	6.4%	(18)	7.7%	(31)
SUBSTANCE USED TO GET HIGH	5.2	(7)	6.6	(45)	11.7	(33)	3.0	(12)
LIFETIME FREQUENCY OF USE:								
1-2 times	3.0	(4)	1.2	(8)	1.4	(4)	1.0	(4)
3-9 times	2.2	(3)	4.2	(29)	6.4	(18)	2.7	(11)
10-29 times	0.0	(0)	1.8	(12)	2.8	(8)	1.0	(4)
30-59 times	1.5	(2)	0.9	(6)	1.4	(4)	0.5	(2)
60 times or more	0.7	(1)	3.8	(26)	3.2	(9)	4.2	(17)
MOST RECENT USE OF SUBSTANCE:								
Today	0.0	(0)	0.4	(3)	0.4	(1)	0.5	(2)
(if more than 9 times)								
Within past 7 days	0.0	(0)	0.4	(3)	0.7	(2)	0.2	(1)
Within past 30 days	1.5	(2)	1.3	(9)	1.4	(4)	1.2	(5)
Within past 6 months	0.7	(1)	1.2	(8)	1.8	(5)	0.7	(3)
Within past year	0.0	(0)	0.4	(3)	0.7	(2)	0.2	(1)
Year ago or longer	0.0	(0)	2.5	(17)	2.1	(6)	2.7	(11)
FREQUENCY OF CURRENT USE:								
(within 30 days)								
More than once a day	0.0	(0)	0.4	(3)	0.4	(1)	0.5	(2)
Daily	0.7	(1)	0.4	(3)	0.4	(1)	0.5	(2)
3-6 times a week	0.7	(1)	0.1	(1)	0.0	(0)	0.2	(1)
1-2 times a week	0.0	(0)	0.9	(6)	2.1	(6)	0.0	(0)
2-3 times a month	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)
Once a month	0.0	(0)	0.3	(2)	0.0	(0)	0.5	(2)
Less than once a month	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)
WITH WHOM USE SUBSTANCE:								
Alone	0.7	(1)	1.3	(9)	0.7	(2)	1.7	(7)
With friends	0.7	(1)	0.6	(4)	1.4	(4)	0.0	(0)
With family	0.0	(0)	0.3	(2)	0.7	(2)	0.0	(0)
WHERE USE SUBSTANCE:								
In own home	0.7	(1)	1.9	(13)	2.1	(6)	1.7	(7)
In friends home	0.7	(1)	0.3	(2)	0.7	(2)	0.0	(0)
SOURCE:								
Street buy	0.7	(1)	0.1	(1)	0.4	(1)	0.0	(0)
Gift-friend, family	0.0	(0)	0.7	(5)	1.1	(3)	0.5	(2)
Legal prescription	0.7	(1)	1.3	(9)	1.4	(4)	1.2	(5)
Illegal prescription	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)
Family medicine cabinet	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)
FREQUENCY OF PAST USE:								
(not within 30 days)								
More than once a day	0.0	(0)	0.6	(4)	0.4	(1)	0.7	(3)
Daily	0.7	(1)	2.0	(14)	1.8	(5)	2.2	(9)
3-6 times a week	0.0	(0)	0.9	(6)	1.1	(3)	0.7	(3)
1-2 times a week	0.0	(0)	0.3	(2)	0.7	(2)	0.0	(0)
2-3 times a month	0.0	(0)	0.3	(2)	0.7	(2)	0.0	(0)
Once a month	0.0	(0)	0.1	(1)	0.0	(0)	0.2	(1)
Less than once a month	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)
DURATION OF PAST USE:								
3 weeks or less	0.0	(0)	0.3	(2)	0.0	(0)	0.5	(2)
1 month	0.0	(0)	0.3	(2)	0.7	(2)	0.0	(0)
2-5 months	0.7	(1)	1.2	(8)	1.1	(3)	1.2	(5)
6-11 months	0.0	(0)	1.2	(8)	1.1	(3)	1.2	(5)
1-2 years	0.0	(0)	1.0	(7)	1.4	(4)	0.7	(3)
3-5 years	0.0	(0)	0.3	(2)	0.4	(1)	0.2	(1)
6-9 years	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)
10 years or more	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)

Note: Percentages read down. The percentages are the proportions of the total number of respondents in each age breakdown. For each age breakdown, the total for the "Lifetime use" categories equals the total number of respondents in each age breakdown who had either had the substance prescribed or had taken it to get high. The totals for the "Most recent use" categories should equal the totals for "More than experimental use" (i.e. 10 times or more). The totals for each of the variables, "Frequency of current use", "With whom use", "Where use", and "Source", should equal the totals for "Current use" (i.e. within past 30 days). The totals for each of the variables, "Frequency of past use", and "Duration of past use", should equal the totals for "Non-current use" (i.e. not within 30 days). However, totals for discrete variables may not always equal branching source cells due to missing data. Percentages may not always add to 100.0 due to rounding.

EXHIBIT 40

PATTERNS OF USE, OPIATES: ALL YOUTH, ALL ADULT, YOUNG ADULT, AND OLDER ADULT FARMWORKERS

		ALL YOUTH (13-17) (134)		ALL ADULTS (18-50) (686)		YOUNG ADULTS (18-25) (283)		OLDER ADULTS (26-50) (403)	
SUBSTANCE PRESCRIBED		11.2%	(15)	18.0%	(123)	18.4%	(52)	17.7%	(71)
SUBSTANCE USED TO GET HIGH		3.7	(5)	2.6	(18)	3.9	(11)	1.7	(7)
LIFETIME FREQUENCY OF USE:	1-2 times	3.0	(4)	2.1	(14)	2.1	(6)	2.0	(8)
	3-9 times	3.7	(5)	7.8	(53)	8.9	(25)	7.1	(28)
	10-29 times	4.5	(6)	3.7	(25)	3.9	(11)	3.5	(14)
	30-59 times	0.0	(0)	1.5	(10)	1.4	(4)	1.5	(6)
	60 times or more	2.2	(3)	3.1	(21)	3.2	(9)	3.0	(12)
MOST RECENT USE OF SUBSTANCE: (if more than 9 times)	Today	0.0	(0)	1.0	(7)	0.0	(0)	1.7	(7)
	Within past 7 days	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)
	Within past 30 days	0.7	(1)	0.6	(4)	0.4	(1)	0.8	(3)
	Within past 6 months	3.0	(4)	1.0	(7)	1.4	(4)	0.8	(3)
	Within past year	0.7	(1)	1.5	(10)	2.5	(7)	0.8	(3)
	Year ago or longer	2.2	(3)	4.9	(33)	4.6	(13)	5.0	(20)
FREQUENCY OF CURRENT USE: (within 30 days)	More than once a day	0.0	(0)	0.9	(6)	0.4	(1)	1.3	(5)
	Daily	0.0	(0)	0.4	(3)	0.0	(0)	0.8	(3)
	3-6 times a week	0.7	(1)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)
	1-2 times a week	0.0	(0)	0.3	(2)	0.0	(0)	0.5	(2)
	2-3 times a month	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)
	Once a month	0.0	(0)	0.1	(1)	0.0	(0)	0.3	(1)
	Less than once a month	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)
WITH WHOM USE SUBSTANCE:	Alone	0.0	(0)	1.6	(11)	0.0	(0)	2.8	(11)
	With friends	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)
	With family	0.7	(1)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)
WHERE USE SUBSTANCE:	In own home	0.7	(1)	1.6	(11)	0.0	(0)	2.8	(11)
	In friends home	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)
SOURCE:	Street buy	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)
	Gift-friend, family	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)
	Legal prescription	0.0	(0)	1.5	(10)	0.0	(0)	2.5	(10)
	Illegal prescription	0.0	(0)	0.1	(1)	0.0	(0)	0.3	(1)
	Family medicine cabinet	0.7	(1)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)
FREQUENCY OF PAST USE: (not within 30 days)	More than once a day	3.7	(5)	3.1	(21)	3.2	(9)	3.0	(12)
	Daily	1.5	(2)	2.2	(15)	3.2	(9)	1.5	(6)
	3-6 times a week	0.0	(0)	0.6	(4)	0.7	(2)	0.5	(2)
	1-2 times a week	0.0	(0)	0.6	(4)	1.1	(3)	0.3	(1)
	2-3 times a month	0.0	(0)	0.7	(5)	0.7	(2)	0.8	(3)
	Once a month	0.7	(1)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)
	Less than once a month	0.0	(0)	0.3	(2)	0.0	(0)	0.5	(2)
DURATION OF PAST USE:	3 weeks or less	3.0	(4)	3.2	(22)	3.6	(10)	3.0	(12)
	1 month	0.0	(0)	1.2	(8)	1.4	(4)	1.0	(4)
	2-5 months	1.5	(2)	0.7	(5)	0.0	(0)	1.3	(5)
	6-11 months	0.7	(1)	0.9	(6)	1.1	(3)	0.8	(3)
	1-2 years	0.0	(0)	0.9	(6)	1.1	(3)	0.8	(3)
	3-5 years	0.7	(1)	0.6	(4)	1.1	(3)	0.3	(1)
	6-9 years	0.0	(0)	0.1	(1)	0.4	(1)	0.0	(1)
	10 years or more	0.0	(0)	0.1	(1)	0.4	(1)	0.0	(1)

Note: Percentages read down. The percentages are the proportions of the total number of respondents in each age breakdown. For each age breakdown, the total for the "Lifetime use" categories equals the total number of respondents in each age breakdown who had either had the substance prescribed or had taken it to get high. The totals for the "Most recent use" categories should equal the totals for "More than experimental use" (i.e. 10 times or more). The totals for each of the variables, "Frequency of current use", "With whom use", "Where use", and "Source", should equal the totals for "Current use" (i.e. within past 30 days). The totals for each of the variables, "Frequency of past use", and "Duration of past use", should equal the totals for "Non-current use" (i.e. not within 30 days). However, totals for discrete variables may not always equal branching source cells due to missing data. Percentages may not always add to 100.0 due to rounding.

F. Alcohol

Ever Use and More Than Experimental Use Among Subgroups

Of the regular sample, three of four respondents have tried alcohol. Adults 18 and over report a greater experience with alcohol (78.8%) than youth 13-17 (58.2%). Young adults 18-25 have slightly higher lifetime experience (80.1%) than older adults 26-50 (77.9%).

Of youth 13-17, 22 percent have used alcohol more than 19 times as opposed to 63 percent of all adults. Of all adults 18-50, 51 percent have used alcohol more than 19 times and are current users. Among youth 13-17, 19 percent have used alcohol more than 19 times and are current users.

In all age groups, a larger proportion of males than females have tried alcohol, have used more than experimentally, and are current alcohol users. Among youth 13-17, 67.1 percent (47) of males have used alcohol as compared to 48.4 percent (31) of females. Among adults 18-50, 92.6 percent (349) of males and 61.9 percent (190) of females have used alcohol.

In all age groups except youth, a higher proportion of Blacks and a lower proportion of Hispanics have tried alcohol, have used alcohol more than 19 times, and are current users of alcohol than Whites. Among youth 13-17, a higher proportion of Blacks and a lower proportion of Hispanics have ever used alcohol than Whites, but a greater proportion of Whites have used alcohol more than experimentally, and a greater proportion of Whites and Hispanics are current alcohol users than Blacks. However, the current use among Hispanic youth 13-17 (18%) is similar to current use among Black youth 13-17 (17%) as shown in Exhibit 41.

In general, as education rises, the use of alcohol rises. (See Exhibits 41 through 44). Among youth 13-17, 33.3 percent (4) of those with 0-6 years of education have used alcohol as compared to 67.3 percent (35) of those with 10-12 years of education. Among adults 18-50, 63.8 percent (127) of those with 0-6 years of education have used alcohol as compared to 85.2 percent (23) of those with 12 or more years of education. Data on ever use, more than experimental use and current use by educational level are shown in Exhibits 41 through 44.

In all age groups, slightly more seasonals than migrants have used alcohol and are current users of alcohol. Among youth 13-17, 68.5 percent (50) of seasonals and 45.9 percent (28) of migrants have used alcohol. For adults 18-50, 82.7 percent (253) of seasonals and 75.5 percent (284) of migrants have used alcohol. Among migrants, experience with alcohol is somewhat higher among intrastate and Eastern Stream workers than among workers in other streams. Among adults, 85.2 percent (23) of intrastate workers and 86.5 percent (134) of Eastern stream workers have used alcohol as compared to 68.9 percent (93) of

Midwestern workers and 58.1 percent (36 of Texas and Mexico based workers. Data on ever use, lifetime, and current use of alcohol among subgroups of youth and adults are shown in Exhibits 41 through 44.

Current use of alcohol is highest among the 26-34 age group. (Current users include only those who have used more than 20 times and have used in the last 30 days.) Current use for 14-15 year olds is 14 percent. The figure rises to 22 percent for 16-17 year olds, and 53 percent for 18-21 year olds. Approximately 51 percent of 22-25 year olds, and 57 percent of 26-34 year olds are current drinkers. The figure drops to 44 percent for 35-50 year olds.

At all age levels, over twice as many males as females are current drinkers. Among youth 13-17, a higher proportion of Whites are current drinkers (31%), followed by Hispanics (18%) and then Blacks (17%). Among all adults 18-50, young adults 18-25, and older adults 26-50, a higher proportion of Blacks are current drinkers, and Hispanics have the lowest prevalence of the three major ethnic groups. As with ever use and more than experimental use, the prevalence of current alcohol use increases with educational attainment. Seasonal workers have a higher rate of current use than migrant workers. Among adult migrant workers 18-50, intrastate workers and Eastern stream workers have higher rates of current usage. Data on current drinking among subgroups of youth, all adults, young adults, and older adults are shown in Exhibit 45.

Patterns of Use

Of all adults 18-50 who are current drinkers, one out of every five drinks at least daily. This represents one out of ten of the total adult population surveyed. One in 13 young adults 18-25 and one in 8 older adults 26-50 drinks at least daily. Two of five of all adults 18-50 interviewed drink at least once or twice a week. One youth 13-17 (0.7%) drinks at least daily. Approximately 15.0 percent (20) of youth are current drinkers and drink at least once a week.

Respondents report using alcohol most often with friends or with family. Approximately 96.0 percent (24) of current youth users 13-17 and 80.2 percent (280) of current adult users 18-50 consume alcohol with their friends or family. It should be noted that the prevalence of drinking alone rises with increased age: 0.7 percent (1) of youth 13-17, 5.4 percent (15) of young adults 18-25, and 11.7 percent (47) of older adults 26-50 drink alone most of the time.

Approximately 44 percent of youth 13-17 and the majority of adults 18-50 who are current drinkers drink in their own homes or in a public place. One in five current youth drinkers drinks in a friend's home. Only 1.5 percent (2) of all youth 13-17 and 0.9 percent (6) of all adults 18-25 drink primarily in the groves or fields.

The single most frequent source for alcohol is the grocery store. Among youth 13-17, the next most likely source is from a friend or family. Among adults 18-50, liquor stores followed by bars are usual sources for alcohol. Only one person reports a crew leader as the primary source for alcohol.

A higher proportion of older adults 26-50 (18.6%) have used alcohol more than 19 times, but have not used in the past 30 days, than young adults 18-25 (8.5%) and youth 13-17 (4.5%). Among youth 13-17 and young adults 18-25 the majority of the past users used alcohol once or twice a week or less. However, among older adults 26-50 almost one of six past users used alcohol at least daily, and four or five used at least once or twice a week.

Duration of past alcohol use among youth 13-17 ranged from 2-5 months, to 1-2 years. Among all adults 18-50 who are past alcohol users, 87.5 percent (84) used for at least 1-2 years and 69.8 percent (67) used for at least 3-5 years. Among older adult past users (26-50) almost half used alcohol for ten years or more. Data on patterns of alcohol use are shown in Exhibit 46.

Current Drinkers' Involvement with Other Substances

Current drinkers are roughly twice as likely than those who are not current drinkers to have used licit drugs to get high, and to have tried marihuana and/or hashish; inhalants, hallucinogens, or PCP; and heroin or cocaine. This finding applies to adults as well as youth and is illustrated in Exhibit 47.

Alcohol Problem Scale

Distinguishing "use" of alcohol from "abuse" of alcohol cannot always be accomplished by analyzing frequency or quantity of consumption. Physiologically people differ too much to state that any specific frequency and/or quantity of consumption constitutes "abuse". Therefore, six items are included in the survey to form a problem drinking scale. The items are taken from the Brief Michigan Alcoholism Screening Test (Pokorny, Miller, and Kaplan, 1972: p. 119). The six items are:

- Do you think you're a normal drinker? (Negative response is the problem drinking response.)
- Do your friends think you're a normal drinker? (Negative response is the problem drinking response.)
- Do you ever feel bad about your drinking?
- Does your spouse or family (or the people you live with) worry or complain about your drinking?
- Do you ever wake up after a night of drinking and find that you can't remember part of what happened the night before? and
- Do you ever drink in the morning?

Of the 825 cases of the regular sample, 355 are current drinkers with all six items completed. Each problem drinking response is scored as 2 points, so a total of 0 to 12 points is possible. Among current drinkers, 58.6 percent (208) scored 0. Thus, over half of the sample's current drinkers admit to none of the problem drinking symptoms mentioned in the six-item scale. More than one-fifth (20.8%) of the current drinkers in the sample admit to one problem drinking symptom, scoring 2 points.

A total of 46 respondents, or 13.0 percent of the current drinkers in the sample, scored four points on the alcohol problem scale. This indicates an increased risk. A score of 6 was achieved by 4.5 percent of this sample's current drinkers. Scores of eight or higher on the alcohol problem scale mean that in all likelihood, the individuals who self-report this level of drinking problem are problem drinkers. In this sample, 3.1 percent, or 11, of the current drinkers characterized their drinking in this manner. Seven of the current drinkers scored eight points on the alcohol problem scale; one scored 10, and three scored 12.

Bearing in mind that even the people who scored 2 on the alcohol problem scale still may have some (perhaps incipient) drinking problem, if one examines only those current drinkers who scored four or more points, 73 people admit to having had at least two of the symptoms that the scale's authors associate with alcohol abuse. This represents 8.8 percent of the total sample.

Weekly Consumption of Pure Alcohol

All current drinkers were asked a series of questions concerning their weekly consumption of alcohol in terms of beer, wine, and hard liquor. In analysis, units (e.g. glasses, pints, quarts) in each alcohol category were multiplied by a factor which would yield pure alcoholic content. That factor was then multiplied by the number of units of each item that the respondent consumes each week, and the ounces of pure alcohol for beer, wine, and hard liquor consumed each week were totaled to yield a weekly total of pure alcohol consumed. Data from the 825 sample were analyzed.

The ounces of pure alcohol consumed each week range from 0.0 ounces for 39 current drinkers (i.e. drank in past month, but drink less than weekly) to 64.8 ounces for one current drinker. The mean current weekly alcohol consumption for all respondents, including those who have never tried alcohol, have used alcohol less than 19 times, and are not current drinkers (i.e. have no current weekly consumption) is 3.72 ounces. This can be compared with Negrete's (1976) U. S. average of 6.79 ounces per week (10.44 liters per year) for persons 15 and over, and the Efron, Keller and Gurioli (1974) averages of 6.47 ounces per week (2.63 gallons per year) for the U. S. and 7.95 ounces per week (3.23 gallons a year) for Floridians. The latter's statistics are calculated from tax-paid withdrawals for persons aged 15 plus. Of the 374 respondents who are current drinkers (have tried alcohol more than 19 times)

and have completed data on consumption, the mean weekly consumption is 8.22 ounces, and the median is approximately 5.7 ounces. Of those who drink at least weekly (335), the mean pure alcohol weekly consumption is 9.2 ounces.

Exhibit 48 illustrates the total respondent population by four categories: Non-drinkers, experimental only drinkers, more than experimental but not current drinkers, and more than experimental and current drinkers. Non-drinkers constitute approximately 25 percent of the population and 18 percent have tried alcohol less than 20 times. Of all respondents 13 percent have used alcohol more than 19 times, but have not used in the past 30 days (past drinkers). At 45 percent, current drinkers constitute the largest single group.

The category of "current drinkers" is further divided into infrequent drinkers, lighter drinkers, moderate drinkers, and heavier drinkers. The definitions for "lighter drinkers", "moderate drinkers", and "heavier drinkers" are similar to those found in the Second Special Report to the U. S. Congress on Alcohol and Health (Chafetz, 1974: p. 7). In that publication, "lighter drinkers" are those who drink less than 0.22 ounces of absolute alcohol per day; "moderate drinkers" drink more than 0.22 but less than 1.0 ounces of absolute alcohol per day; and "heavier drinkers" drink 1.0 ounces or more of absolute alcohol per day. The definition used for "drinker" is one who drinks once a month or more, which differs from this study's definition of "current drinker" as one who has had alcohol more than 19 times and has drunk in the past 30 days.

Approximately 4 percent of all respondents (10% of the current drinkers) drink less than once a week, and thus do not have a weekly consumption of pure alcohol. Another 5 percent of respondents (11% of current drinkers) drink at least weekly, but drink less than 1.54 ounces of pure alcohol daily. Another 18 percent of all respondents (39% of the current drinkers) drink at least weekly and consume more than 1.54 ounces but less than 7.0 ounces weekly (average more than 0.22 ounces, but less than 1.0 ounces daily). This group is considered to be moderate drinkers. The largest single group of current drinkers would be considered to be heavier drinkers (40% of current drinkers). These persons drink at least weekly and consume at least 7.0 ounces of pure alcohol per week (average at least 1.0 ounces per day). Thus, of all respondents interviewed, including youth and persons who have never tried alcohol, 18 percent consume at least 7.0 ounces of pure alcohol per week, which is roughly equivalent to 14 cans of beer, or two and a half quarts of wine, or one pint of hard liquor.

It should be noted that these figures may not include some "binge drinkers" who have not drunk in the last 30 days. They also do not include infrequent drinkers who drink less than once a month, and thus may not have been included as current drinkers. Exhibit 49 illustrates the ounces of pure alcohol consumed weekly by current drinkers.

More data on the types of drinkers among various farmworker sub-populations are shown in Exhibits 50 through 55. As shown in Exhibit 50, 22 percent of the adult farmworker population can be classified as heavier drinkers. Exhibits 51 and 52 show important differences between male and female farmworkers. Approximately 60 percent of males are current drinkers as compared to 27 percent of females. Further, 27 percent of males are heavier drinkers as compared to 7 percent of females. Significant differences between males and females are also evident in the analysis of average amount of pure alcohol consumed weekly by current drinkers. The average weekly consumption for the 273 males is 9.2 ounces as compared to 5.4 ounces for the 101 females ($f=11.27$, $df=1$, $P<0.001$).

Important differences between the drinking habits of Black, White and Hispanic farmworkers are shown in Exhibits 53 through 55. Current drinkers number 53 percent among Blacks, 46 percent among Whites, but only 33 percent among Hispanics. Similarly, heavier drinkers are 24 percent of the Black population, 22 percent of the White population, but only 7 percent of the Hispanic population.

In analyzing the average amount of pure alcohol consumed weekly by current drinkers, significant differences ($f=2.92$, $df=3$, $P<0.05$) between ethnic groups are also evident. Among the 218 Blacks who are current drinkers, the average weekly consumption of pure alcohol is 9.1 ounces; 9.0 ounces for the 58 Whites who are current drinkers; and 5.6 ounces for the 93 Hispanics who are current drinkers.

Significant differences ($P<0.001$) also are evident in the average amount of pure alcohol consumed weekly by current drinkers in the various streams, and seasonal workers. The means for each group are shown in Exhibit 56.

Correlation of Alcohol Problem Scale and Weekly Consumption of Pure Alcohol

A crosstabulation of scores on the alcohol problem scale and categories of weekly consumption of pure alcohol is shown in Exhibit 57. There is a correlation between the raw scores of the two measures with a Pearson's R of 0.437, and on a scattergram of the raw scores, $R=0.403$. Thus, only about one-fourth of the variation in one measure is accounted for by the variation in the other.

The scattergram and crosstabulation are important for identifying possible cases of denial on one or both of the measures. Of particular interest is the fact that of the 143 heavier drinkers, 96 (67%) scored either 0 or 2 on the alcohol problem scale (see lower right hand corner of crosstabulation). This implies that persons who may be heavier drinkers may have intentionally denied any of the six symptoms of problem drinking. The items that they probably would have been most likely to deny would be those relating to their perceptions of their drinking, such as, "Are you a normal drinker?" and "Do you ever feel bad about your drinking?" Further analysis of those particular items would be useful in identifying patterns of denial.

EXHIBIT 41
EVER USE, LIFETIME USE AND CURRENT USE OF ALCOHOL AMONG SUBGROUPS OF YOUTH 13-17

			Ever Used		Lifetime Use		Current Use
					19 times or less	20 times or more	within past 30 days
All Youth							
Age:	13-17	(134)	58.2%	(78)	37%	22%	19%
Age:	14-15	(51)	62.7	(32)	49	14	14
	16-17	(82)	56.1	(46)	29	27	22
Sex:	Male	(70)	67.1	(47)	37	30	26
	Female	(64)	48.4	(31)	36	12	11
Race/Ethnicity:							
	Black	(76)	65.8	(50)	43	22	17
	Hispanic	(45)	44.4	(20)	27	18	18
	White	(13)	61.5	(8)	31	31	31
	Other	(0)	-		-	-	-
Education:							
	0-6 years	(12)	33.3	(4)	17	17	17
	7-9 years	(70)	55.7	(39)	44	11	11
	10-12 years	(52)	67.3	(35)	31	36	29
	12 years +	(0)	-		-	-	-
Migrant/Seasonal							
Status:	Non-migrant	(73)	68.5	(50)	45	23	19
	Migrant	(61)	45.9	(28)	26	20	18
Stream:	Intrastate	(4)	75.0	(3)	75	0	0
	Eastern	(29)	51.7	(15)	31	21	17
	Midwestern, Eastern and Midwestern, Other	(17)	29.4	(5)	12	18	18
	Texas Triangle, Mexico Based	(11)	45.5	(5)	18	27	27

Note:

Percentages read across. The percentages are the proportions of the total number of respondents in each subgroup in the age breakdown. The total of the two "Lifetime use" categories should equal the "Ever use" figures. "Current use" includes persons who have tried alcohol more than 19 times and have used in the past 30 days. Totals for discrete variables may not always equal totals of branching source cells due to missing data. Percentages may not always add to 100.0 due to rounding.

EXHIBIT 42
EVER USE, LIFETIME USE AND CURRENT USE OF ALCOHOL AMONG SUBGROUPS OF ALL ADULTS 18-50

			Ever Used		Lifetime Use		Current Use
					19 times or less	20 times or more	within past 30 days
All	Adults						
Age:	18-50	(684)	78.8%	(539)	15%	63%	51%
Age:	18-21	(161)	82.0	(132)	24	58	53
	22-25	(121)	77.7	(94)	20	58	51
	26-34	(181)	81.8	(148)	13	68	57
	35-50	(221)	74.7	(165)	7	66	44
Sex:	Male	(377)	92.6	(349)	11	81	68
	Female	(307)	61.9	(190)	20	41	30
Race/Ethnicity:							
	Black	(331)	89.7	(297)	16	73	62
	Hispanic	(231)	61.5	(142)	14	47	37
	White	(112)	82.1	(92)	14	67	48
	Other	(10)	80.0	(8)	10	70	50
Education:							
	0-6 years	(199)	63.8	(127)	10	54	42
	7-9 years	(167)	82.0	(137)	13	68	53
	10-12 years	(291)	86.6	(252)	20	66	54
	12 years +	(27)	85.2	(23)	11	74	67
Migrant/Seasonal							
Status:	Non-migrant	(306)	82.7	(253)	17	65	53
	Migrant	(376)	75.5	(284)	13	62	49
Stream:	Intrastate	(27)	85.2	(23)	11	74	56
	Eastern	(155)	86.5	(134)	15	71	58
	Midwestern, Eastern and Midwestern, Other	(135)	68.9	(93)	13	55	42
	Texas Triangle, Mexico Based	(62)	58.1	(36)	6	52	40

Note:

Percentages read across. The percentages are the proportions of the total number of respondents in each subgroup in the age breakdown. The total of the two "Lifetime use" categories should equal the "Ever use" figures. "Current use" includes persons who have tried alcohol more than 19 times and have used in the past 30 days. Totals for discrete variables may not always equal totals of branching source cells due to missing data. Percentages may not always add to 100.0 due to rounding.

EXHIBIT 43
EVER USE, LIFETIME USE AND CURRENT USE OF ALCOHOL AMONG SUBGROUPS OF YOUNG ADULTS 18-25

		Ever Used	Lifetime Use		Current Use within past 30 days
			19 times or less	20 times or more	
All	Young Adults				
Age:	18-25 (282)	80.1% (226)	22%	58%	52%
Age:	18-21 (161)	82.0 (132)	24	58	53
	22-25 (121)	77.7 (94)	20	54	51
Sex:	Male (150)	94.0 (141)	19	75	69
	Female (132)	64.4 (85)	26	38	32
Race/Ethnicity:					
	Black (134)	93.3 (125)	25	67	64
	Hispanic (93)	62.4 (58)	18	44	36
	White (53)	79.2 (42)	19	60	51
	Other (2)	50.0 (1)	50	0	0
Education:					
	0-6 years (58)	63.8 (37)	17	47	38
	7-9 years (45)	73.3 (33)	16	58	58
	10-12 years (170)	87.1 (148)	26	61	55
	12 years + (9)	88.9 (8)	11	78	56
Migrant/Seasonal					
Status:	Non-migrant (137)	84.7 (116)	26	58	52
	Migrant (144)	75.7 (109)	18	58	51
Stream:	Intrastate (11)	81.8 (9)	9	73	73
	Eastern (53)	90.6 (48)	28	62	58
	Midwestern, Eastern and Midwestern, Other (60)	70.0 (42)	13	57	48
	Texas Triangle, Mexico Based (20)	50.0 (10)	10	40	30

Note:

Percentages read across. The percentages are the proportions of the total number of respondents in each subgroup in the age breakdown. The total of the two "Lifetime use" categories should equal the "Ever use" figures. "Current use" includes persons who have tried alcohol more than 19 times and have used in the past 30 days. Totals for discrete variables may not always equal totals of branching source cells due to missing data. Percentages may not always add to 100.0 due to rounding.

EXHIBIT 44
EVER USE, LIFETIME USE AND CURRENT USE OF ALCOHOL AMONG SUBGROUPS OF OLDER ADULTS 26-50

			Ever Used		Lifetime Use		Current Use
					19 times or less	20 times or more	within past 30 days
All	Older Adults		77.9%	(313)	10 %	67 %	50 %
Age:	26-50	(402)					
	26-34	(181)	81.8	(148)	13	68	57
	35-50	(221)	74.7	(165)	7	66	44
Sex:	Male	(227)	91.6	(208)	5	86	66
	Female	(175)	60.0	(105)	16	44	29
Race/Ethnicity:							
	Black	(197)	87.3	(172)	9	77	60
	Hispanic	(138)	60.9	(84)	12	49	37
	White	(59)	84.7	(50)	10	73	45
	Other	(8)	87.5	(7)	0	87	62
Education:							
	0-6 years	(141)	63.8	(90)	6	57	43
	7-9 years	(123)	85.2	(104)	12	72	52
	10-12 years	(121)	86.0	(104)	12	74	52
	12 years +	(18)	83.3	(15)	11	72	72
Migrant/Seasonal							
Status:	Non-migrant	(169)	81.1	(137)	10	70	54
	Migrant	(232)	75.4	(175)	10	65	47
Stream:	Intrastate	(16)	87.5	(14)	12	75	44
	Eastern	(102)	84.3	(86)	9	75	57
	Midwestern, Eastern						
	and Midwestern,						
	Other	(75)	68.0	(51)	13	54	37
	Texas Triangle,						
	Mexico Based	(42)	61.9	(26)	5	57	45

Note:

Percentages read across. The percentages are the proportions of the total number of respondents in each subgroup in the age breakdown. The total of the two "Lifetime use" categories should equal the "Ever use" figures. "Current use" includes persons who have tried alcohol more than 19 times and have used in the past 30 days. Totals for discrete variables may not always equal totals of branching source cells due to missing data. Percentages may not always add to 100.0 due to rounding.

EXHIBIT 45
CURRENT DRINKING AMONG SUBGROUPS OF ALL YOUTH, ALL ADULTS, YOUNG ADULTS, AND OLDER ADULTS

	All Youth 13-17	All Adults 18-50	Young Adults 18-25	Older Adults 26-50
Current Drinkers (within past 30 days)	19%	51%	52%	50%
Age:				
14-15	14%	-	-	-
16-17	22	-	-	-
18-21	-	53%	53%	-
22-25	-	51	51	-
26-34	-	57	-	57%
35-50	-	44	-	44
Sex:				
Male	26	68	69	66
Female	11	30	32	29
Race/Ethnicity:				
Black	17	62	64	60
Hispanic	18	37	36	37
White	31	48	51	45
Other	0	50	0	62
Education:				
0-6 years	17	42	38	43
7-9 years	11	53	58	52
10-12 years	29	54	55	52
12 years +	0	67	56	72
Migrant/Seasonal:				
Non-migrant	19	53	52	54
Migrant	18	49	51	47
Stream:				
Intrastate	0	56	73	44
Eastern	17	58	58	57
Midwestern, Eastern and Midwestern, and Other	18	42	48	37
Texas Triangle, Mexico Based	27	40	30	45

Note: "Current drinkers" includes persons who have tried alcohol more than 19 times and have had alcohol in the past 30 days. The percentages are the proportions of the total number of respondents in each subgroup in the age breakdown.

EXHIBIT 46
PATTERNS OF USE, ALCOHOL: ALL YOUTH, ALL ADULT, YOUNG ADULTS, AND OLDER ADULT FARMWORKERS

		ALL YOUTH (13-17) (134)	ALL ADULTS (18-50) (684)	YOUNG ADULTS (18-25) (282)	OLDER ADULTS (25-50) (402)
NEVER USED		41.8% (56)	21.2% (145)	19.9% (56)	22.1% (89)
EVER USED		58.2 (78)	78.8 (539)	80.1 (226)	77.9 (313)
LIFETIME FREQUENCY OF USE:	1-2 times	12.7 (17)	3.3 (23)	4.2 (12)	2.7 (11)
	3-19 times	23.9 (32)	11.5 (79)	17.7 (50)	7.2 (29)
	20-59 times	9.7 (13)	8.6 (59)	13.1 (37)	5.4 (22)
	60 times or more	11.9 (16)	54.8 (377)	44.9 (127)	61.7 (250)
MOST RECENT USE OF ALCOHOL: (if more than 19 times)	Today	0.0 (0)	12.5 (86)	9.2 (26)	14.8 (60)
	Yesterday	3.0 (4)	15.3 (105)	15.5 (44)	15.1 (61)
	Within past 7 days	11.2 (15)	18.8 (129)	22.6 (64)	16.0 (65)
	Within past 30 days	4.5 (6)	4.2 (28)	4.6 (13)	4.0 (16)
	Within past 6 months	3.7 (5)	5.8 (40)	6.4 (18)	5.4 (22)
	Within past year	0.7 (1)	0.9 (6)	0.0 (0)	1.5 (6)
	Year ago or longer	0.0 (0)	7.7 (53)	2.1 (6)	11.6 (47)
FREQUENCY OF CURRENT USE: (within 30 days)	More than once a day	0.0 (0)	1.9 (13)	1.1 (3)	2.5 (10)
	Daily	0.7 (1)	8.4 (58)	6.4 (18)	9.9 (40)
	3-6 times a week	4.5 (6)	11.6 (80)	13.4 (38)	10.4 (42)
	1-2 times a week	9.7 (13)	18.6 (128)	20.1 (57)	17.5 (71)
	2-3 times a month	2.2 (3)	6.8 (47)	7.8 (22)	6.2 (25)
	Once a month	0.0 (0)	2.2 (15)	2.5 (7)	2.0 (8)
	less than once a month	1.5 (2)	1.2 (8)	0.7 (2)	1.5 (6)
WITH WHOM USE ALCOHOL:	Alone	0.7 (1)	9.1 (62)	5.4 (15)	11.7 (47)
	With friends	14.2 (19)	31.1 (212)	37.6 (105)	26.6 (107)
	With family	3.7 (5)	10.0 (68)	8.2 (23)	11.2 (45)
WHERE USE ALCOHOL:	In groves, fields	1.5 (2)	0.9 (6)	1.1 (3)	0.7 (3)
	In camp	1.5 (2)	0.7 (5)	0.4 (1)	1.0 (4)
	In own home	4.5 (6)	28.3 (193)	23.7 (66)	31.5 (127)
	In friends home	3.7 (5)	4.3 (29)	7.2 (20)	2.2 (9)
	In car	2.2 (3)	0.9 (6)	1.8 (5)	0.2 (1)
	In public place	3.7 (5)	13.5 (92)	15.4 (43)	12.2 (49)
	Anywhere	1.5 (2)	1.8 (12)	1.8 (5)	1.7 (7)
SOURCE:	Gift-friend, family	6.0 (8)	2.1 (14)	3.6 (10)	1.0 (4)
	Liquor store	1.5 (2)	11.5 (78)	8.6 (24)	13.4 (54)
	Grocery store	9.0 (12)	29.1 (198)	30.2 (84)	28.3 (114)
	Crew leader, boss	0.0 (0)	0.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.2 (1)
	Bars	1.5 (2)	7.3 (50)	8.6 (24)	6.5 (26)
	Other	0.7 (1)	0.1 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.2 (1)
FREQUENCY OF PAST USE: (not within 30 days)	More than once a day	0.0 (0)	0.3 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.5 (2)
	Daily	0.0 (0)	1.2 (8)	0.0 (0)	2.0 (8)
	3-6 times a week	0.7 (1)	2.3 (16)	0.0 (0)	4.0 (16)
	1-2 times a week	2.2 (3)	4.5 (31)	2.8 (8)	5.7 (23)
	2-3 times a month	0.7 (1)	2.3 (16)	2.5 (7)	2.2 (9)
	Once a month	0.0 (0)	0.6 (4)	0.4 (1)	0.7 (3)
	less than once a month	0.7 (1)	2.8 (19)	2.8 (8)	2.7 (11)
DURATION OF PAST USE:	3 weeks or less	0.0 (0)	0.4 (3)	0.7 (2)	0.2 (1)
	1 month	0.0 (0)	0.3 (2)	0.4 (1)	0.2 (1)
	2-5 months	0.7 (1)	0.6 (4)	0.7 (2)	0.5 (2)
	6-11 months	1.5 (2)	0.4 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.7 (3)
	1-2 years	2.2 (3)	2.5 (17)	3.9 (11)	1.5 (6)
	3-5 years	0.0 (0)	2.9 (20)	2.5 (7)	3.2 (13)
	6-9 years	0.0 (0)	1.9 (13)	0.4 (1)	3.0 (12)
	10 years or more	0.0 (0)	5.0 (34)	0.0 (0)	8.4 (34)

Note: Percentages read down. The percentages are the proportions of the total number of respondents in each age breakdown. The totals for "Never use" and "Ever use" should equal the total number of respondents in each breakdown. The totals of the "Lifetime use" categories should equal the "Ever use" figures. The totals for the "Most recent use" categories should equal the totals of "More than experimental use" (i.e. 20 times or more). The totals for each of the variables, "Frequency of current use", "With whom use", "Where use", and "Source" should equal the total for "Current use" (i.e. within past 30 days). The totals for each of the variables, "Frequency of past use", and "Duration of past use", should equal the total for "Non-current use" (i.e. not within past 30 days). However, totals for discrete variables may not always equal branching source cells due to missing data. Percentages may not always add to 100.0 due to rounding.

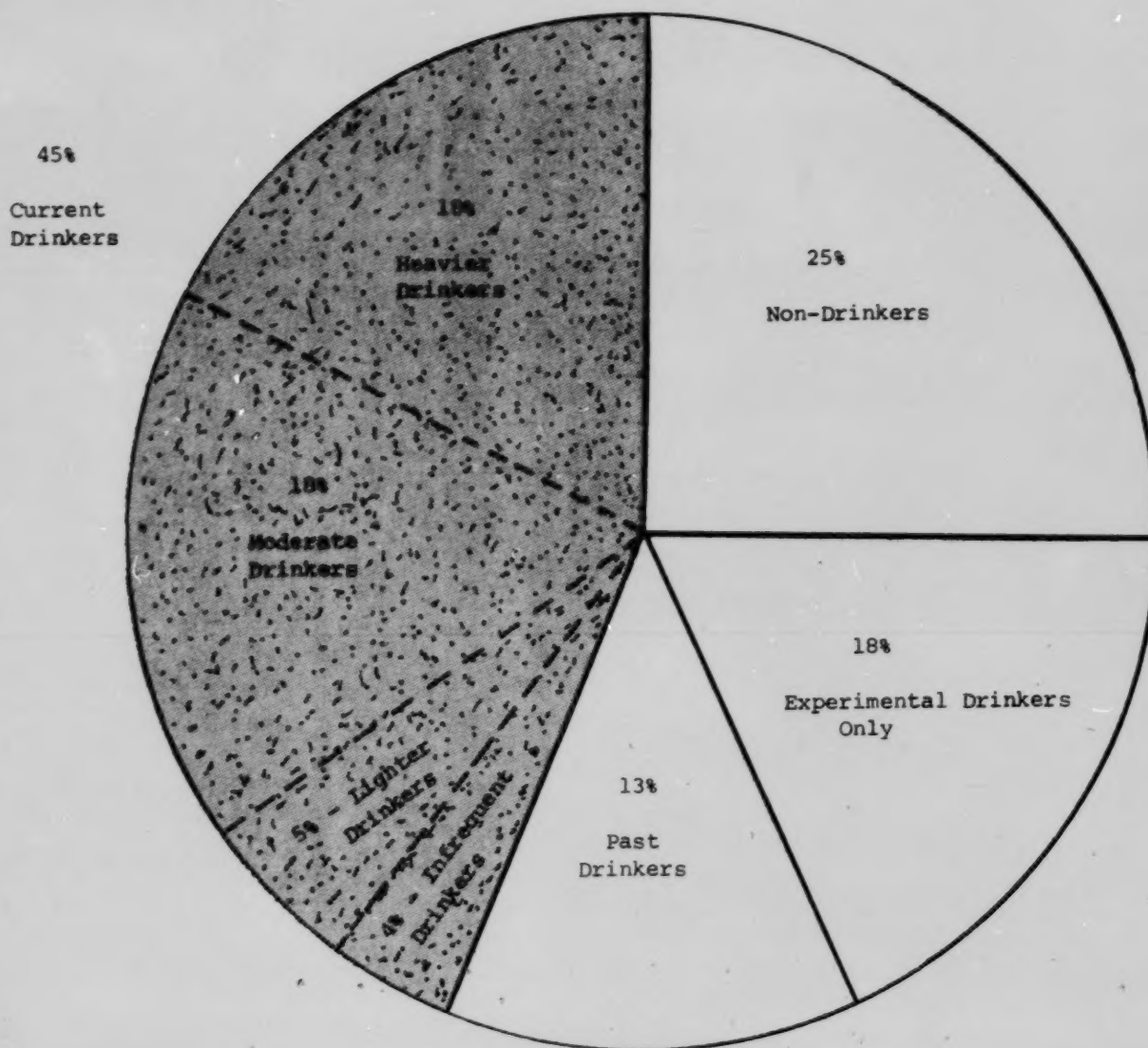
EXHIBIT 47
USE OF OTHER SUBSTANCES BY CURRENT USERS OF ALCOHOL

	<u>Youth 13-17</u>		<u>Adults 18-50</u>	
	Not Current Alcohol Users	Current Alcohol Users	Not Current Alcohol Users	Current Alcohol Users
Ever Try Marihuana and/or Hashish				
Yes	34%	60%	22%	48%
No	66%	40%	78%	52%
Ever Try Sedatives, Barbiturates, Amphetamines, or Opiates to Get High				
Yes	5%	20%	5%	17%
No	95%	80%	95%	83%
Ever Try Inhalants, Hallucinogens, or PCP				
Yes	6%	21%	5%	12%
No	94%	79%	95%	88%
Ever Try Heroin or Cocaine				
Yes	3%	13%	5%	10%
No	97%	87%	95%	90%

-66-

EXHIBIT 48

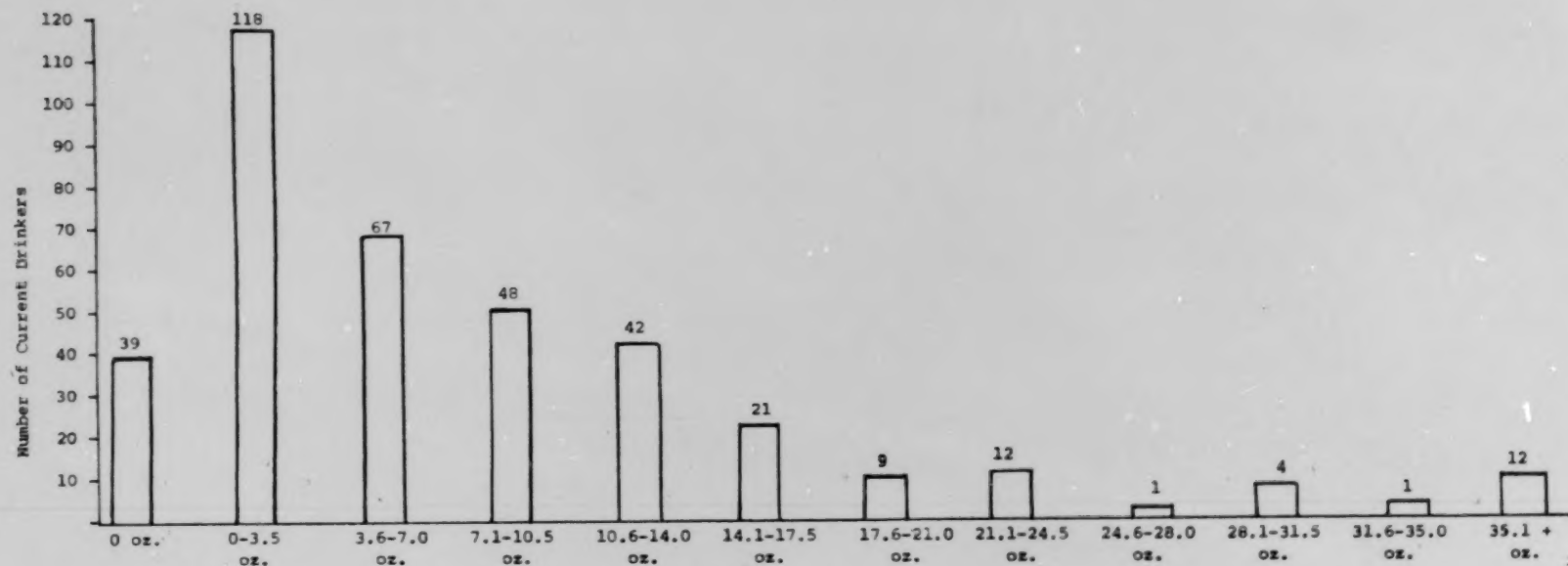
TYPES OF DRINKERS AMONG FARMWORKERS



- Non Drinkers - have never used alcohol.
- Experimental Drinkers - have used alcohol less than 20 times.
- Past Drinkers - have used alcohol more than 19 times, but not in past 30 days.
- Current Drinkers - have used alcohol more than 19 times, and have used in past 30 days.
 - Infrequent Drinkers - drink less than weekly
 - Light Drinkers - drink less than 1.54 oz. pure alcohol weekly.
 - Moderate Drinkers - drink more than 1.54 oz., but less than 7.0 oz. weekly.
 - Heavier Drinkers - drink more than 7.0 oz. weekly.

Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.
Includes regular sample of 825.

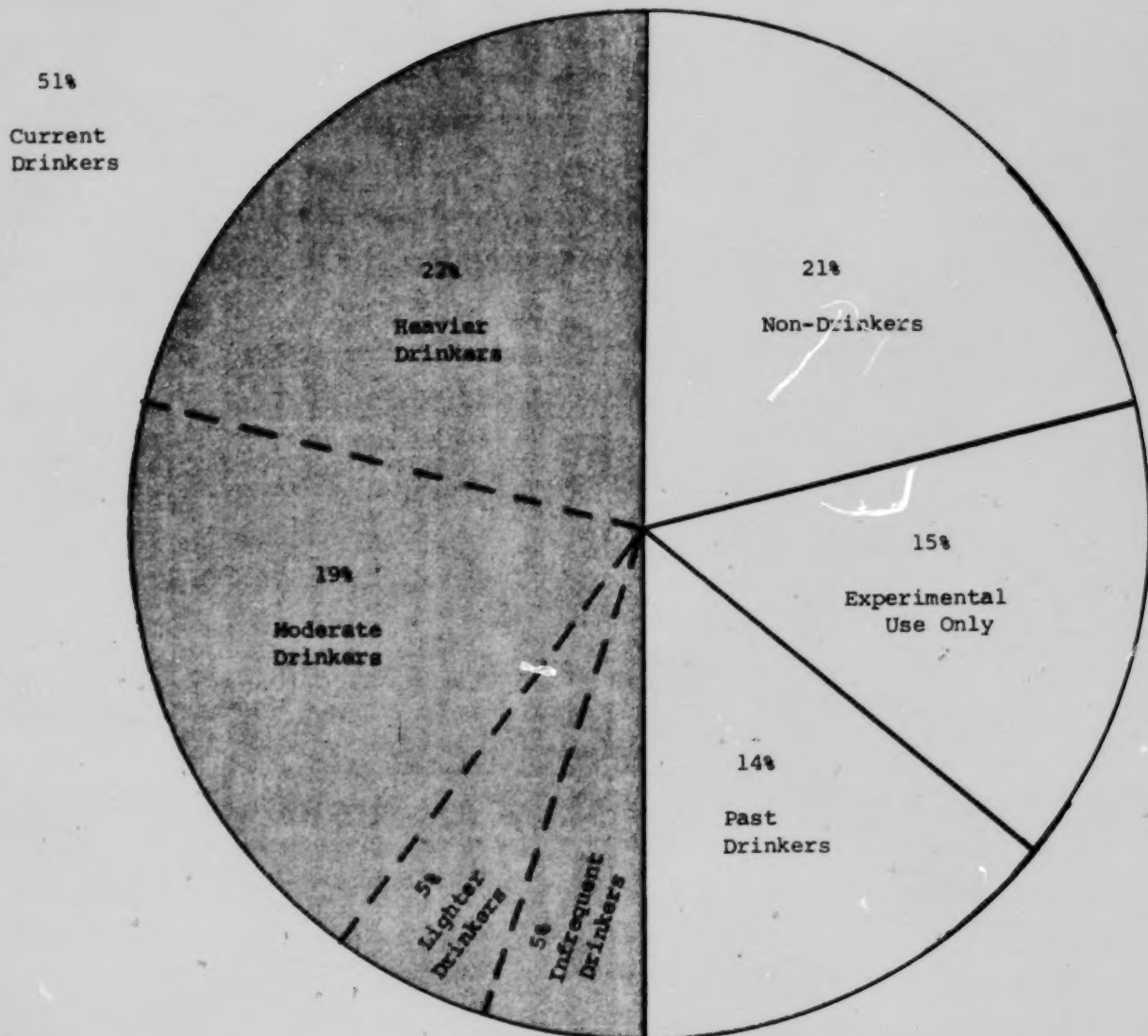
EXHIBIT 49
OUNCES OF PURE ALCOHOL CONSUMED WEEKLY BY CURRENT DRINKERS



Ounces of Pure Alcohol Consumed Weekly
Includes 374 current drinkers of 825 regular sample.

EXHIBIT 50

TYPES OF DRINKERS AMONG ADULT FARMWORKERS, 18-50



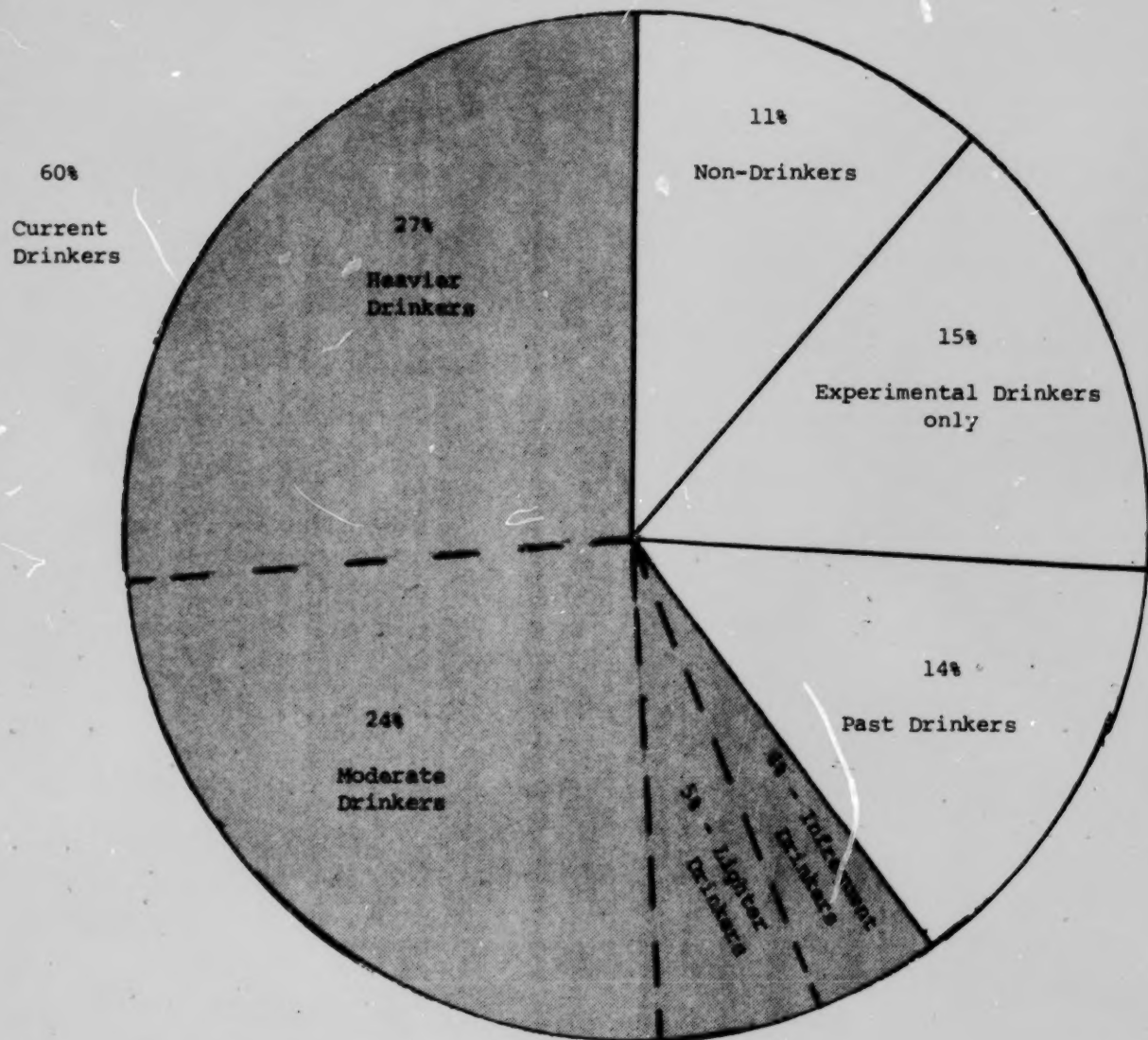
- Non Drinkers - have never used alcohol.
- Experimental Drinkers - have used alcohol less than 20 times.
- Past Drinkers - have used alcohol more than 19 times, but not in past 30 days.
- Current Drinkers - have used alcohol more than 19 times, and have used in past 30 days.
 - Infrequent Drinkers - drink less than weekly
 - Light Drinkers - drink less than 1.54 oz. pure alcohol weekly.
 - Moderate Drinkers - drink more than 1.54 oz., but less than 7.0 oz. weekly.
 - Heavier Drinkers - drink more than 7.0 oz. weekly.

Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Includes adults 18-50 in regular sample of 825.

EXHIBIT 51

TYPES OF DRINKERS AMONG MALE FARMWORKERS

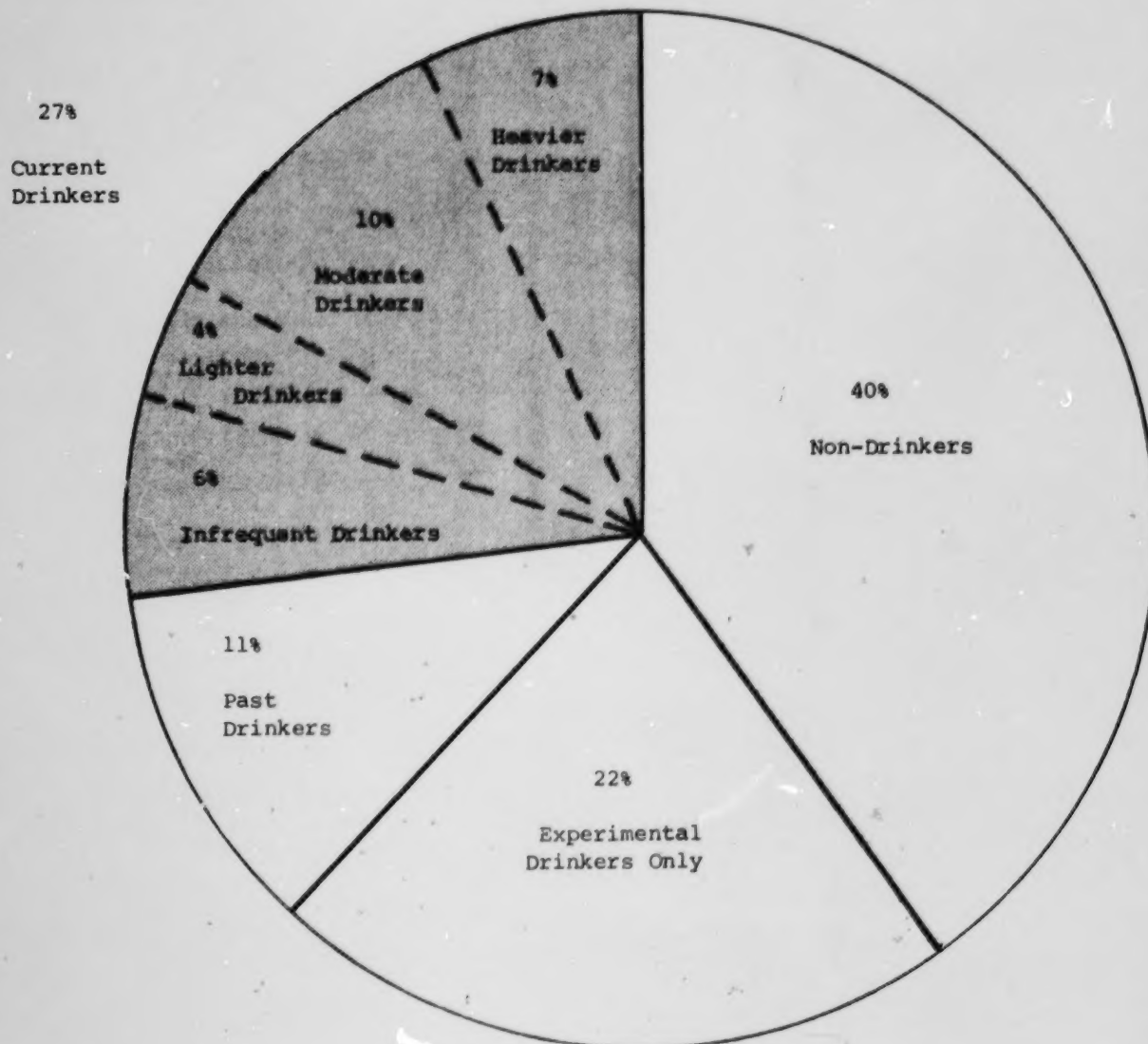


- Non Drinkers - have never used alcohol.
- Experimental Drinkers - have used alcohol less than 20 times.
- Past Drinkers - have used alcohol more than 19 times, but not in past 30 days.
- Current Drinkers - have used alcohol more than 19 times, and have used in past 30 days.
 - Infrequent Drinkers - drink less than weekly
 - Light Drinkers - drink less than 1.54 oz. pure alcohol weekly.
 - Moderate Drinkers - drink more than 1.54 oz., but less than 7.0 oz. weekly.
 - Heavier Drinkers - drink more than 7.0 oz. weekly.

Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.
Includes males in regular sample of 825.

EXHIBIT 52

TYPES OF DRINKERS AMONG FEMALE FARMWORKERS



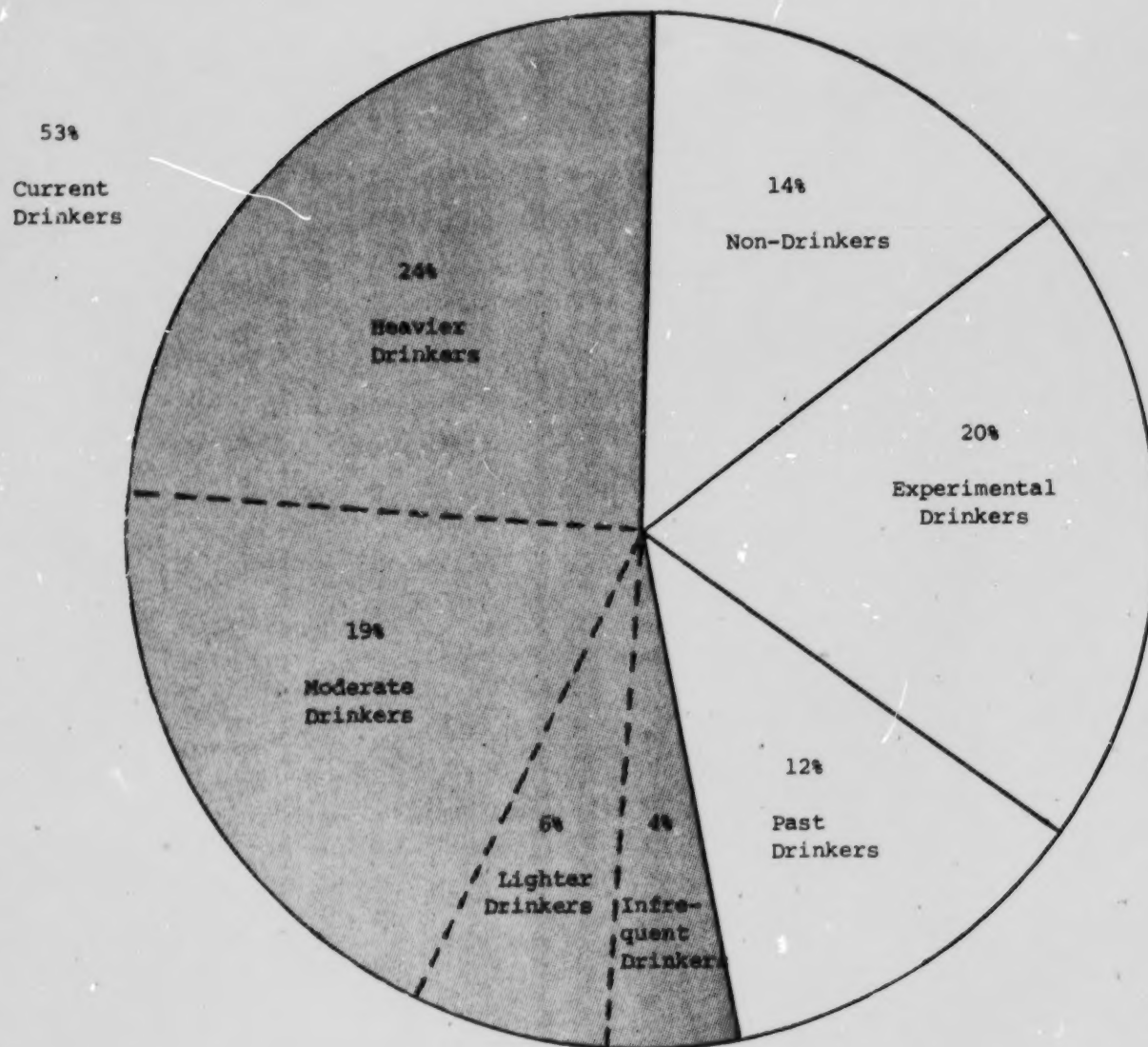
- Non Drinkers - have never used alcohol.
- Experimental Drinkers - have used alcohol less than 20 times.
- Past Drinkers - have used alcohol more than 19 times, but not in past 30 days.
- Current Drinkers - have used alcohol more than 19 times, and have used in past 30 days.
 - Infrequent Drinkers - drink less than weekly
 - Light Drinkers - drink less than 1.54 oz. pure alcohol weekly.
 - Moderate Drinkers - drink more than 1.54 oz., but less than 7.0 oz. weekly.
 - Heavier Drinkers - drink more than 7.0 oz. weekly.

Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Includes females in regular sample of 825.

EXHIBIT 53

TYPES OF DRINKERS AMONG BLACK FARMWORKERS



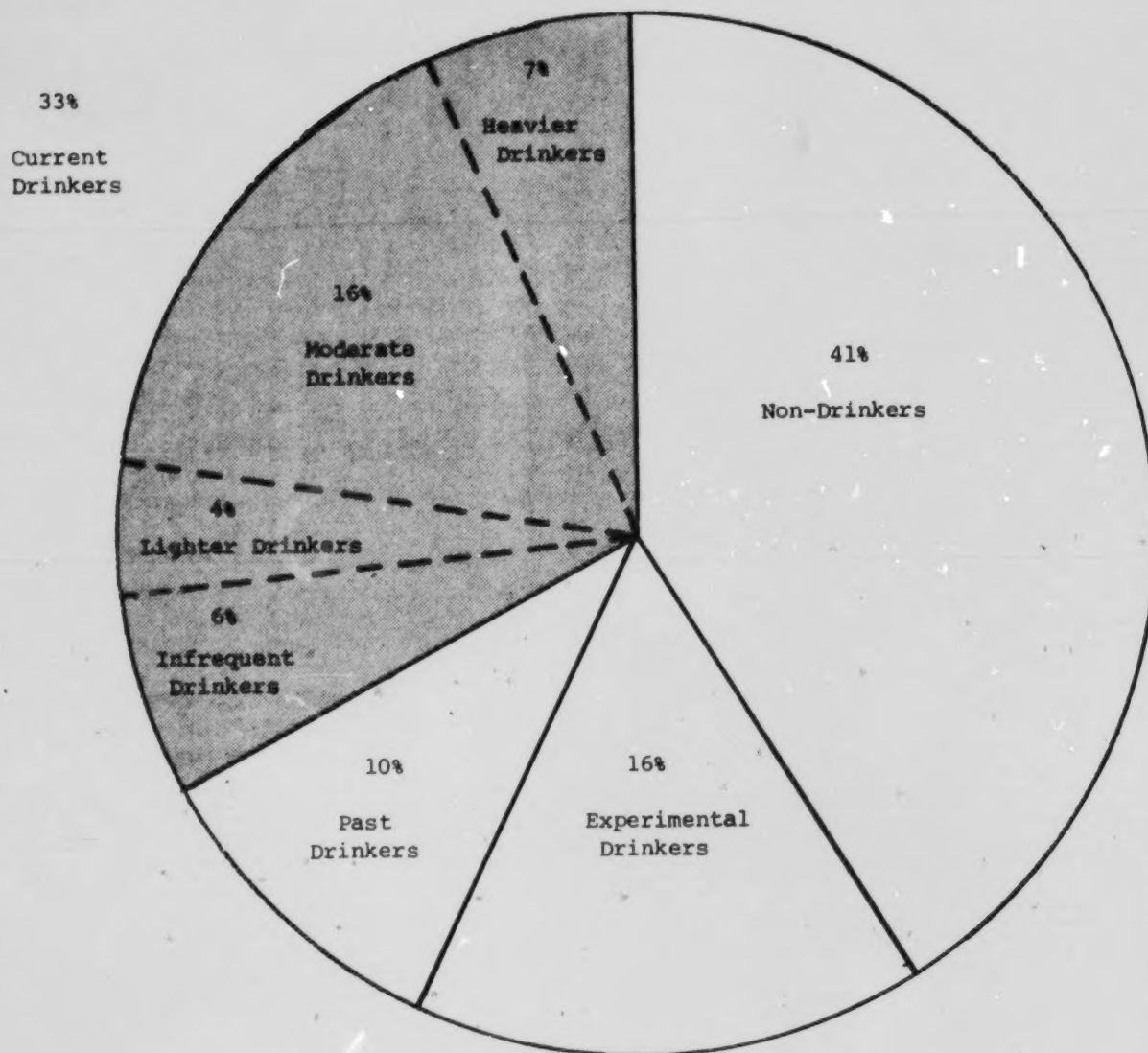
- Non Drinkers - have never used alcohol.
- Experimental Drinkers - have used alcohol less than 20 times.
- Past Drinkers - have used alcohol more than 19 times, but not in past 30 days.
- Current Drinkers - have used alcohol more than 19 times, and have used in past 30 days.
 - Infrequent Drinkers - drink less than weekly
 - Light Drinkers - drink less than 1.54 oz. pure alcohol weekly.
 - Moderate Drinkers - drink more than 1.54 oz., but less than 7.0 oz. weekly.
 - Heavier Drinkers - drink more than 7.0 oz. weekly.

Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Includes Blacks in regular sample of 825.

EXHIBIT 54

TYPES OF DRINKERS AMONG HISPANIC FARMWORKERS



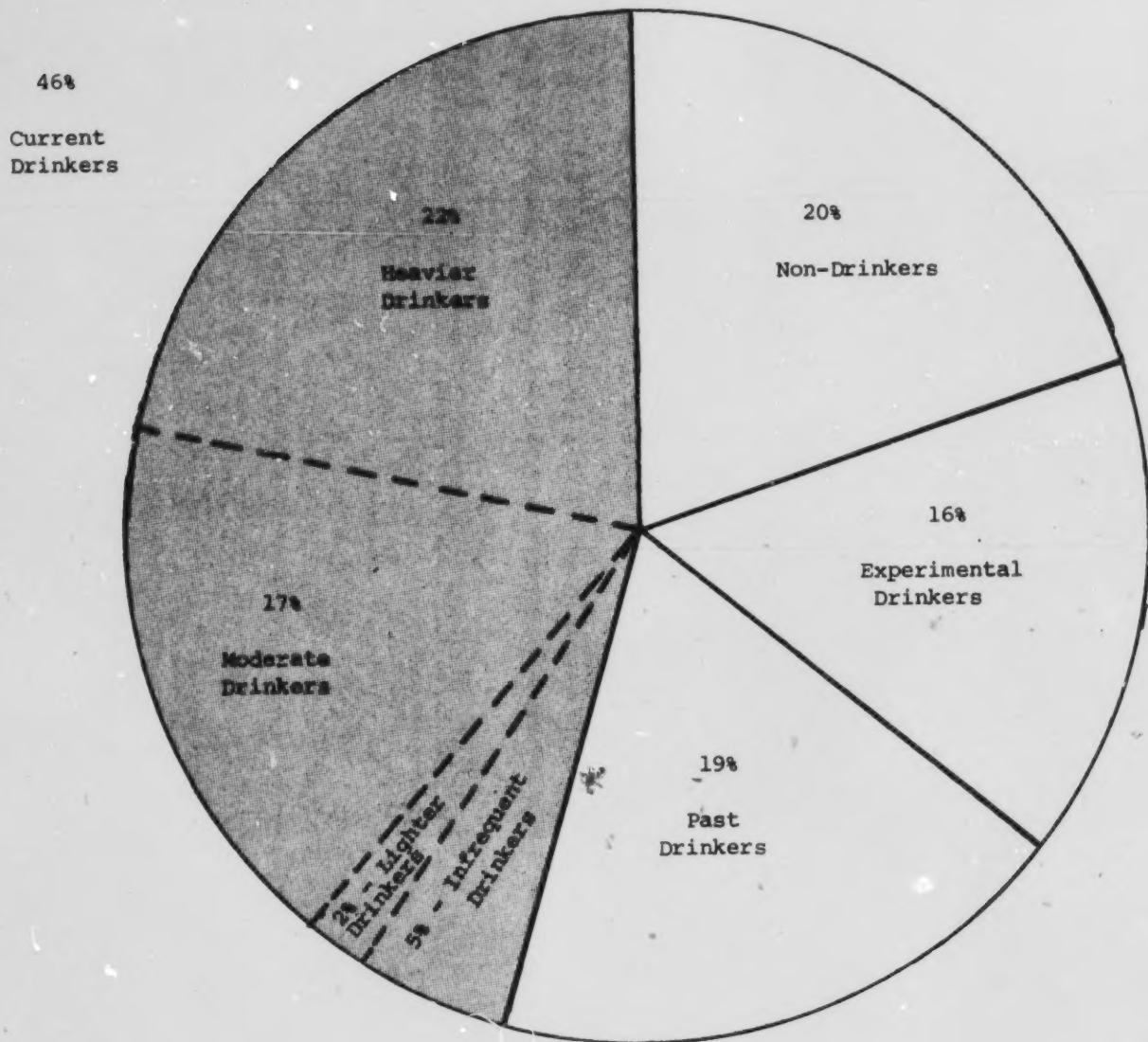
- Non Drinkers - have never used alcohol.
- Experimental Drinkers - have used alcohol less than 20 times.
- Past Drinkers - have used alcohol more than 19 times, but not in past 30 days.
- Current Drinkers - have used alcohol more than 19 times, and have used in past 30 days.
 - Infrequent Drinkers - drink less than weekly
 - Light Drinkers - drink less than 1.54 oz. pure alcohol weekly.
 - Moderate Drinkers - drink more than 1.54 oz., but less than 7.0 oz. weekly.
 - Heavier Drinkers - drink more than 7.0 oz. weekly.

Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Includes Hispanics in regular sample of 825.

EXHIBIT 55

TYPES OF DRINKERS AMONG WHITE FARMWORKERS



- Non Drinkers - have never used alcohol.
- Experimental Drinkers - have used alcohol less than 20 times.
- Past Drinkers - have used alcohol more than 19 times, but not in past 30 days.
- Current Drinkers - have used alcohol more than 19 times, and have used in past 30 days.
 - Infrequent Drinkers - drink less than weekly
 - Light Drinkers - drink less than 1.54 oz. pure alcohol weekly.
 - Moderate Drinkers - drink more than 1.54 oz., but less than 7.0 oz. weekly.
 - Heavier Drinkers - drink more than 7.0 oz. weekly.

Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Includes Whites in regular sample of 825.

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EXHIBIT 56

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF PURE ALCOHOL CONSUMED WEEKLY

BY CURRENT DRINKERS

BY MIGRANT SEASONAL STATUS AND STREAM

<u>Stream</u>	<u>(N)</u>	<u>Mean Pure Alcohol Ounces Consumed Weekly</u>
Seasonals	(175)	7.6
Migrants		
Intrastate	(15)	14.7
Eastern Stream	(95)	11.1
Midwestern, Eastern and Midwestern, Other	(60)	6.1
Texas Triangle	(28)	3.5

(f=5.10, df=5, P < 0.001)

EXHIBIT 57

CROSSTABULATION OF ALCOHOL PROBLEM SCALE
AND TOTAL WEEKLY CONSUMPTION OF PURE ALCOHOL

		<u>Infrequent Drinkers</u>	<u>Lighter Drinkers</u>	<u>Moderate Drinkers</u>	<u>Heavier Drinkers</u>			
Alcohol Problem Scale Scores	12	0	0	0	0	0	3	
	10	0	0	0	0	0	1	
	8	0	1	0	0	1	2	
	6	0	1	1	1	0	4	
	4	3	3	7	8	6	8	
	2	7	7	13	17	11	11	
	0	28	26	46	42	30	19	
		0 oz.	0.1-1.54 ounces weekly	1.6-2.9 ounces weekly	3.0-6.9 ounces weekly	7.0-10.9 ounces weekly	11.0-14.9 ounces weekly	15.0+ ounces weekly

Ounces of Pure Alcohol Consumed Weekly

Crosstabulation of raw scores: Pearson's $R=0.437$ $P=0.0000$

Scattergram of raw scores: Correlation(R)= 0.483 $R^2=0.233$ $P=0.00001$

G. Interrelational Network Sample

Two young persons well known in the farmworker community were responsible for conducting fifty interviews with known users of substances. One interviewer was Black and the other was Mexican American. Both had done farmwork at various times in their lives, and both were very knowledgeable of farmworkers and farmworker housing areas in Orange and Lake Counties.

Demographic Characteristics of Sample

Of the 50 interviews, 36 percent (18) were conducted in Spanish. Sixty percent (30) of the respondents are Black, four percent (2) are White, and 36 percent (18) are Mexican or Mexican American. This ethnic breakdown is not necessarily reflective of the entire farmworker population nor the population of farmworker substance users. Rather, the sample is influenced by the interviewers' links with the community. Of the total sample, 68 percent (34) are migrant workers. Of the migrant workers, 14.7 percent (5) travel within the state, 52.9 percent (16) work the Eastern stream, 14.7 percent (5) work the Midwestern stream, 2.9 percent (1) work both the Eastern and Midwestern streams, and 14.7 percent (5) work in some other pattern.

Ages of respondents range from 15 to 37, with the mean at 24.6 and the median at 24.2. Of the total, 72 percent (36) are male and 28 percent (14) are female. Thirty-six percent (18) of the respondents profess no religion; 12 percent (6) are Baptist; 38 percent (19) are Catholic; 12 percent (6) are Methodist, Presbyterian or Lutheran; and 2 percent (1) have another religion.

The educational levels of the respondents range from 5 to 13 years of education with the mean at 9.8 and the median at 9.6. This represents a higher mean level of education than the general sample of 825, and relates to the generally higher level of users found in the general sample. Four of the respondents (8%) are still attending school. Twenty percent (10) have attended a vocational program but not completed it, and 2 percent (1) attended and completed a vocational program.

The number of persons living with the respondent ranges from none to 8, with the mean at 3.3 and the median at 3.2. This is slightly less than in the general sample (4.2 individuals living with respondents). Of the sample, 24 percent (12) have fathers present in the home and 24 percent (12) have mothers present in the home. This is very similar to the regular sample (23 percent with fathers, 27 percent with mothers). Thirty-six percent (18) have siblings present in the home, but none live with grandparents.

Almost half of the respondents (24) live with spouses, as compared to 50.7 percent of the general sample. However, only 34 percent (17) have children in the home, as compared to 51.5 percent of the general sample. The data on children tends to support Cisin, Miller, and Harrell's (1978: p. 11-12) conclusion that "those who are married and/or have children in the home are less likely to use illicit drugs than those who are not involved in immediate family relationships." Only one respondent has a grandchild in the home, 20 percent (10) have other kin in the home, and 18 percent (9) live with non-kin.

Of all network respondents, 30 percent (15) have a personal income of less than \$2,000 for the past year (as compared to 54 percent of the general sample); 58 percent (29) earn less than \$3,000 (as compared to 68 percent of the general sample); 84 percent (42) earn less than \$4,000 (as compared to 82 percent of the general sample); and 94 percent (47) earn less than \$5,000 (as compared to 92 percent of the regular sample). Thus, while proportionately fewer network respondents are clustered at the lower end of the income scale than the regular sample, the percentages earning less than \$4,000 and \$5,000 are similar to those in the general sample.

Regarding annual household income, 32 percent (16) have less than \$4,000 per year (as compared to 37 percent of the general sample); 44 percent (22) have less than \$5,000 (as compared to 53 percent of the general sample); 64 percent (32) have less than \$6,000 (as compared to 67 percent of the general sample); 72 percent (36) have less than \$7,000 (as compared to 75 percent of the general sample); and 78 percent (39) have less than \$8,000 (as compared to 84 percent of the general sample). Thus, household income of network respondents is very similar to the household income of respondents in the general sample.

Data on ever use, experimental use, and recency of use of the illegal substances and alcohol are shown in Exhibit 58. Everyone who responded to the questions on alcohol use and marihuana use had used both substances. The next most commonly used substance is cocaine, followed by PCP.

Marihuana

The patterns of marihuana use of the network sample are shown in Exhibit 59. Over 90 percent of the network sample are current marihuana users, and over 85 percent have used in the past week. Over a third (36.7%) of the network sample use marihuana at least daily. Marihuana use is highly social and almost half of the sample use marihuana most often with friends and over one fourth use most frequently with their family. The single most common place for using marihuana is in one's own home. Sources for marihuana include: street buy (36.7%), gift from friend or family (34.7%), and homegrown (10.2%).

Inhalants

None of the network sample admit to ever having used inhalants.

Hallucinogens

Of those who responded to the question on hallucinogen use, 18.2 percent (8) have tried hallucinogens. Of these, only one has used more than 9 times, and that person is a current user. Data on patterns of hallucinogen use are shown in Exhibit 60.

Phencyclidine (PCP)

Almost half (47.7%) of those who responded to the item on PCP use have used PCP. Almost half of those who have used PCP have done so fewer than 10 times (47.6% of ever users, 22.7% of total). Six persons (13.6% of total) are current users of PCP. The frequency of current use ranges from 1-2 times a week to 3-6 times a week. PCP is most often used with friends or family in one's own home. Frequency of past use ranges from daily to 2-3 times a month. Duration of past use ranges from 6-11 months to 6-9 years. Data on patterns of PCP use are shown in Exhibit 60.

Cocaine

More than half (52.3%) of the persons who responded to the item on cocaine use have used cocaine. Of the total, 34.0 percent (15) have used experimentally (less than 10 times) and 18.2 percent (8) have used more than nine times. Five persons (11.4% of total) have used cocaine in the last 30 days. Frequency of current use ranges from 3-6 times a week, to 2-3 times a month. Other data on patterns of cocaine use are shown in Exhibit 60.

Heroin

Of the network sample who responded to the question on heroin use, 8.9 percent (4) have tried heroin; all but one had done so only once or twice. That one person had not used in the past year, but had used heroin more than once a day for one to two years. Data on heroin use are shown in Exhibit 60.

Sedatives

Of the network sample who responded to the questions on sedative use, 15.9 percent (7) have had sedatives prescribed, and 29.5 percent (13) have used sedatives to get high. All of those who have had sedatives prescribed have also used sedatives to get high. Of the persons who have had sedatives prescribed and have used them to get high, seven persons identified the substance as Valium, three as Librium; three as Quaaludes; and one each identified it as Equanil or Miltown. Of those who used sedatives only to get high (not prescribed), four had used Quaaludes and one had used Valium.

This rate of abuse is the highest for any of the licit drugs. Over one in five (20.4%) of the network sample have used more than 9 times, and 18.2 percent (8) are current users of sedatives. Of the eight current users, more than half (5) take sedatives at least daily. Of the eight, six take in their own homes, and six take sedatives alone. Five persons obtain the substance through a legal prescription, one through a street buy, one steals it, and one obtains it through other means. Data on sedative use are shown in Exhibit 61.

Barbiturates

Of the network sample who responded to the questions on barbiturate use, 8.9 percent (4) have had barbiturates prescribed, and 17.8 percent (8) have used the substance to get high. All of those who have had barbiturates prescribed have also taken barbiturates to get high. Of the eight persons who have used barbiturates, five have used 60 times or more, and four have used in the last 30 days as well. All four current users use in their own homes. Two of the current users obtain their barbiturates through a legal prescription, one as a gift from a friend or family, and one through other means. Data on barbiturate use are shown in Exhibit 61.

Amphetamines

Of the network sample who responded to the items on amphetamines, 11.1 percent (5) have had amphetamines prescribed, and 24.4 percent (11) have used amphetamines to get high. All of those who have had amphetamines prescribed have also taken amphetamines to get high. Of the persons who have had amphetamines prescribed and have used them to get high, five persons identified the substance as diet pills, four as "Black Beauties" and one as "pep pills." Of those who used amphetamines only to get high (not prescribed), five identified the substance as "Black Beauties", two as "pep pills", and two as meth crystals.

Of the eleven persons who have taken amphetamines, seven have taken them 60 times or more and five are also current users. Of the five current users of amphetamines, three use them daily, and two use them 3-6 times a week. Two persons take amphetamines alone, one takes with friends, and two take with family. Four take amphetamines in their own home and one takes in a friend's home. Three current users obtain their amphetamines through a legal prescription, one as a gift from friend or family, and one refused to answer. Data on patterns of amphetamine use of the network sample are shown in Exhibit 61.

Licit Opiates

Of those who responded to the items on opiates, 11.1 percent (5) have had opiates prescribed and 20.0 percent (9) have used opiates to get high. All of those who have had opiates prescribed have also used opiates to get high. Of the nine persons who have used opiates, three have used more than nine times and only one is also a current user. Data on the patterns of opiate use among the network sample are shown in Exhibit 61.

Alcohol

The patterns of alcohol use of the network sample are shown in Exhibit 62. The majority (65.3%) of the network sample are current drinkers and more than half (59.2%) have used in the last seven days. More than half (55.1%) drink at least 3-6 times a week. Most drink with friends (40.8%) or with family (20.4%). Respondents drink most often in their own home (26.5%) or in a public place (22.4%). The single most frequent source for alcohol is bars (22.4%), followed by grocery stores (18.4%) and liquor stores (16.3%).

EXHIBIT 58
EVER USE, LIFETIME USE, AND REGENCY OF USE: INTERRELATIONAL NETWORK SAMPLE

	EVER USE	LIFETIME USE		MOST RECENT USE IF MORE THAN EXPERIMENTAL ¹						
		9 times or less	10 times or more	TODAY	YESTERDAY	WITHIN PAST 7 DAYS	WITHIN PAST 30 DAYS	WITHIN PAST 6 MONTHS	WITHIN PAST YEAR	YEAR AGO OR LONGER
Marihuana and/or Hashish (49 valid cases)	100.00% (49)	2.0% (1)	95.9% (47)	22.4% (11)	30.6% (15)	32.7% (16)	6.1% (3)	2.0% (1)	2.0% (1)	0.0% (0)
Inhalants (46 valid cases)	0.0 (0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hallucinogens (44 valid cases)	18.2 (8)	15.9 (7)	2.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	2.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
PCP (44 valid cases)	47.7 (21)	22.7 (10)	25.0 (11)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	4.5 (2)	9.1 (4)	4.5 (2)	6.8 (3)	0.0 (0)
Cocaine (44 valid cases)	52.3 (23)	34.1 (15)	18.2 (8)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	11.4 (5)	2.3 (1)	4.5 (2)	0.0 (0)
Heroin (45 valid cases)	8.9 (4)	6.7 (3)	2.2 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	2.2 (1)
Alcohol (49 valid cases)	100.0 (49)	22.4 (11) ²	77.6 (38) ²	20.4 (10)	16.3 (8)	22.4 (11)	6.1 (3)	10.2 (5)	0.0 (0)	2.0 (1)

Note: Percentages read across. The percentages are the proportions of the total number of respondents for each substance. For each substance, the totals of the two "Lifetime use" categories should equal the "Ever use" figures. The totals for the "Most recent use" categories should equal the total for "More than experimental use" (i.e. 10 times or more). However, totals for discrete variables may not always equal totals of branching source cells due to missing data. Percentages may not always add to 100.0 due to rounding.

EXHIBIT 59
PATTERNS OF USE, MARIHUANA AND/OR HASHISH: INTERRELATIONAL NETWORK SAMPLE

NEVER USED		0.0% (0)
EVER USED		100.0 (49)
LIFETIME FREQUENCY OF USE:	1-2 times	0.0 (0)
	3-9 times	2.0 (1)
	10-29 times	2.0 (1)
	30-59 times	10.2 (5)
	60 times or more	83.7 (41)
MOST RECENT USE OF SUBSTANCE: (if more than 9 times)	Today	22.4 (11)
	Yesterday	30.6 (15)
	Within past 7 days	32.7 (16)
	Within past 30 days	6.1 (3)
	Within past 6 months	2.0 (1)
	Within past year	2.0 (1)
	Year ago or longer	0.0 (0)
FREQUENCY OF CURRENT USE: (within 30 days)	More than once a day	6.1 (3)
	Daily	30.6 (15)
	3-6 times a week	14.7 (7)
	1-2 times a week	18.4 (9)
	2-3 times a month	2.0 (1)
	Once a month	0.0 (0)
	Less than once a month	0.0 (0)
WITH WHOM USE SUBSTANCE:	Alone	4.1 (2)
	With friends	49.0 (24)
	With family	28.6 (14)
WHERE USE SUBSTANCE:	In groves, fields	0.0 (0)
	In camp	10.2 (5)
	In own home	46.9 (23)
	In friends home	4.1 (2)
	In car	12.2 (6)
	In public place	14.3 (7)
SOURCE:	Street buy	36.7 (18)
	Gift - friend, family	34.7 (17)
	Homegrown	10.2 (5)
	Other	2.0 (1)
FREQUENCY OF PAST USE: (not within 30 days)	More than once a day	2.0 (1)
	Daily	0.0 (0)
	3-6 times a week	2.0 (1)
	1-2 times a week	0.0 (0)
	2-3 times a month	0.0 (0)
	Once a month	0.0 (0)
	Less than once a month	0.0 (0)

Note:

The percentages are the proportions of the total number of respondents. The total for "Never use" and "Ever use" should equal the total number of respondents. The total of the "Lifetime use" categories should equal the "Ever use" figure. The total for the "Most recent use" categories should equal the total of "More than experimental use" (i.e. 10 times or more). The totals for each of the variables, "Frequency of current use", "With whom use", "Where use", and "Source" should equal the total for "Current use" (i.e. within past 30 days). The totals for the variable, "Frequency of past use" should equal the total for "Non-current use" (i.e. not within past 30 days). However, totals for discrete variables may not always equal branching source cells due to missing data. Percentages may not always add to 100.0 due to rounding. Valid cases total 49.

EXHIBIT 60
PATTERNS OF USE, HEROIN, COCAINE, PCP, HALLUCINOGENS: INTERRELATIONAL NETWORK SAMPLE

	HEROIN 45 valid cases	COCAINE 44 valid cases	PCP 44 valid cases	HALLUCINOGENS 44 valid cases
NEVER USED	91.1% (41)	47.8% (21)	52.3% (23)	81.8% (36)
EVER USED	8.9 (4)	52.3 (23)	47.7 (21)	18.2 (8)
LIFETIME FREQUENCY OF USE:				
1-2 times	6.7 (3)	13.6 (6)	2.3 (1)	2.3 (1)
3-9 times	0.0 (0)	20.5 (9)	20.5 (9)	13.6 (6)
10-29 times	0.0 (0)	4.5 (2)	4.5 (2)	2.3 (1)
30-59 times	0.0 (0)	11.4 (5)	2.3 (1)	0.0 (0)
60 times or more	2.2 (1)	2.3 (1)	18.2 (8)	0.0 (0)
MOST RECENT USE OF SUBSTANCE:				
Today	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
(if more than 9 times)				
Within past 7 days	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	4.5 (2)	2.3 (1)
Within past 30 days	0.0 (0)	11.4 (5)	9.1 (4)	0.0 (0)
Within past 6 months	0.0 (0)	2.3 (1)	4.5 (2)	0.0 (0)
Within past year	0.0 (0)	4.5 (2)	6.8 (3)	0.0 (0)
Year ago or longer	2.2 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
FREQUENCY OF CURRENT USE:				
(within 30 days)				
More than once a day	Not	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Daily	Applicable	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
3-6 times a week		4.5 (2)	9.1 (4)	0.0 (0)
1-2 times a week	No	4.5 (2)	4.5 (2)	2.3 (1)
2-3 times a month	Current	2.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Once a month	Users	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Less than once a month		0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
WITH WHOM USE SUBSTANCE:				
Alone		4.5 (2)	2.3 (1)	2.3 (1)
With friends		4.5 (2)	6.8 (3)	0.0 (0)
With family		2.3 (1)	4.5 (2)	0.0 (0)
WHERE USE SUBSTANCE:				
In own home		9.1 (4)	11.4 (5)	0.0 (0)
In friends home		2.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	2.3 (1)
SOURCE:				
Street buy		2.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	2.3 (1)
Gift-friend, family		0.0 (0)	2.3 (1)	0.0 (0)
Legal prescription		0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Illegal prescription		0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Family medicine cabinet		0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Other		2.3 (1)	2.3 (1)	0.0 (0)
FREQUENCY OF PAST USE:				
(not within 30 days)				
More than once a day	2.2 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	Not
Daily	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	2.3 (1)	Applicable
3-6 times a week	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	2.3 (1)	
1-2 times a week	0.0 (0)	2.3 (1)	4.5 (2)	No
2-3 times a month	0.0 (0)	2.3 (1)	2.3 (1)	Past
Once a month	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	Users
Less than once a month	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	
DURATION OF PAST USE:				
3 weeks or less	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	
1 month	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	
2-5 months	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	
6-11 months	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	2.3 (1)	
1-2 years	2.2 (1)	4.5 (2)	4.5 (2)	
3-5 years	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	2.3 (1)	
6-9 years	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	2.3 (1)	
10 years or more	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	

Note: Percentages read down. The percentages are the proportions of the total number of respondents for each substance. For each substance, the total for "Never use" and "Ever use" should equal the total number of respondents for that substance. The totals for the "Lifetime use" categories should equal the "Ever use" figures. The totals for the "Most recent use" categories should equal the totals of the "More than experimental use" (i.e. 10 times or more). The totals for each of the variables, "Frequency of current use", "With whom use", "Where use", and "Source" should equal the totals for "Current use" (i.e. within past 30 days). The totals for each of the variables, "Frequency of past use", and "Duration of past use", should equal the totals for "Non-current use" (i.e. not within past 30 days). However, totals for discrete variables may not always equal branching source cells due to missing data. Percentages may not always add to 100.0 due to rounding.

EXHIBIT 61
PATTERNS OF USE, LICIT DRUGS: INTERRELATIONAL NETWORK SAMPLE

	SEDATIVES 44 valid cases	BARBITURATES 45 valid cases	AMPHETAMINES 45 valid cases	LEGAL OPIATES 45 valid cases
SUBSTANCE PRESCRIBED	15.9% (7)	8.9% (4)	11.1% (5)	11.1% (5)
SUBSTANCE USED TO GET HIGH	29.5 (13)	17.8 (8)	24.4 (11)	20.0 (9)
LIFETIME FREQUENCY OF USE:				
1-2 times	0.0 (0)	2.2 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
3-9 times	9.1 (4)	4.4 (2)	4.4 (2)	13.3 (6)
10-29 times	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	4.4 (2)	2.2 (1)
30-59 times	4.5 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
60 times or more	15.9 (7)	11.1 (5)	15.6 (7)	4.4 (2)
MOST RECENT USE OF SUBSTANCE: Today	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	2.2 (1)	0.0 (0)
(if more than 9 times)				
Within past 7 days	11.4 (5)	2.2 (1)	6.7 (3)	2.2 (1)
Within past 30 days	6.8 (3)	6.7 (3)	2.2 (1)	0.0 (0)
Within past 6 months	2.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	6.7 (3)	2.2 (1)
Within past year	0.0 (0)	2.2 (1)	2.2 (1)	0.0 (0)
Year ago or longer	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	2.2 (1)
FREQUENCY OF CURRENT USE:				
(within 30 days)				
More than once a day	2.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Daily	9.1 (4)	0.0 (0)	6.7 (3)	0.0 (0)
3-6 times a week	6.8 (3)	8.9 (4)	4.4 (2)	0.0 (0)
1-2 times a week	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	2.2 (1)
2-3 times a month	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Once a month	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
WITH WHOM USE SUBSTANCE:				
Alone	13.6 (6)	6.7 (3)	4.4 (2)	2.2 (1)
With friends	2.3 (1)	2.2 (1)	2.2 (1)	0.0 (0)
With family	2.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	4.4 (2)	0.0 (0)
WHERE USE SUBSTANCE:				
In groves, fields	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
In camp	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
In own home	13.6 (6)	8.9 (4)	8.9 (4)	2.2 (1)
In friends home	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	2.2 (1)	0.0 (0)
In public place	2.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Other	2.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
SOURCE:				
Street buy	2.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Stolen	2.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Gift - friend, family	0.0 (0)	2.2 (1)	2.2 (1)	0.0 (0)
Legal prescription	11.4 (5)	4.4 (2)	6.7 (3)	2.2 (1)
Illegal prescription	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Family medicine cabinet	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Other	2.3 (1)	2.2 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
FREQUENCY OF PAST USE:				
(not within 30 days)				
More than once a day	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	2.2 (1)
Daily	2.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	4.4 (2)	2.2 (1)
3-6 times a week	0.0 (0)	2.2 (1)	4.4 (2)	0.0 (0)
1-2 times a week	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
2-3 times a month	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Once a month	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
Less than once a month	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
DURATION OF PAST USE:				
3 weeks or less	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	2.2 (1)
1 month	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
2-5 months	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
6-11 months	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	2.2 (1)	2.2 (1)
1-2 years	2.3 (1)	2.2 (1)	4.4 (2)	0.0 (0)
3-5 years	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
6-9 years	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	2.2 (1)	0.0 (0)
10 years or more	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)

Note: Percentages read down. The percentages are the proportions of the total number of respondents for each substance. For each substance, the total for the "Lifetime use" categories equals the total number of respondents who have either had the substance prescribed or had taken it to get high. The totals for the "Most recent use" categories should equal the totals for "More than experimental use" (i.e. 10 times or more). The totals for each of the variables, "Frequency of current use", "With whom use", "Where use", and "Source", should equal the totals for "Current use" (i.e. within past 30 days). The totals for each of the variables, "Frequency of past use", and "Duration of past use", should equal the totals for "Non-current use" (i.e. not within 30 days). However, totals for discrete variables may not always equal branching source cells due to missing data. Percentages may not always add to 100.0 due to rounding.

EXHIBIT 62
PATTERNS OF USE, ALCOHOL: INTERRELATIONAL NETWORK SAMPLE

NEVER USED	0.0% (0)
EVER USED	100.0 (49)
LIFETIME FREQUENCY OF USE:	
1-2 times	0.0 (0)
3-19 times	22.4 (11)
20-59 times	0.0 (0)
60 times or more	77.6 (38)
MOST RECENT USE OF ALCOHOL: (if more than 19 times)	
Today	20.4 (10)
Yesterday	16.3 (8)
Within past 7 days	22.4 (11)
Within past 30 days	6.1 (3)
Within past 6 months	10.2 (5)
Within past year	0.0 (0)
Year ago or longer	2.0 (1)
FREQUENCY OF CURRENT USE: (within 30 days)	
More than once a day	0.0 (0)
Daily	18.4 (9)
3-6 times a week	36.7 (18)
1-2 times a week	6.1 (3)
2-3 times a month	2.0 (1)
Once a month	0.0 (0)
Less than once a month	0.0 (0)
WITH WHOM USE ALCOHOL:	
Alone	2.0 (1)
With friends	40.8 (20)
With family	20.4 (10)
WHERE USE ALCOHOL:	
In groves, fields	0.0 (0)
In camp	4.1 (2)
In own home	26.5 (13)
In friends home	0.0 (0)
In car	2.0 (1)
In public place	22.4 (11)
Anywhere	8.2 (4)
SOURCE:	
Gift - friend, family	6.1 (3)
Liquor store	16.3 (8)
Crew leader, boss	0.0 (0)
Bars	22.4 (11)
Other	0.0 (0)
Grocery store	18.4 (9)
FREQUENCY OF PAST USE:	
More than once a day	0.0 (0)
Daily	4.1 (2)
3-6 times a week	4.1 (2)
1-2 times a week	4.1 (2)
2-3 times a month	0.0 (0)
Once a month	0.0 (0)
Less than once a month	0.0 (0)
DURATION OF PAST USE:	
3 weeks or less	0.0 (0)
1 month	0.0 (0)
2-5 months	0.0 (0)
6-11 months	0.0 (0)
1-2 years	2.0 (1)
3-5 years	4.1 (2)
6-9 years	4.1 (2)
10 years or more	2.0 (1)

Note: Percentages read down. The percentages are the proportions of the total number of respondents. The total for the "Lifetime use" categories should equal the total number of respondents who have used the substance. The total for the "Most recent use" categories should equal the total for "More than experimental use" (i.e. 10 times or more). The totals for each of the variables, "Frequency of current use", "With whom use", "Where use", and "Source", should equal the total for "Current use" (i.e. within past 30 days). The totals for each of the variables, "Frequency of past use", and "Duration of past use", should equal the totals for "Non-current use" (i.e. not within 30 days). However, totals for discrete variables may not always equal branching source cells due to missing data. Percentages may not always add to 100.0 due to rounding.

H. Health Opinion Survey

This portion of the interview schedule was scored in the manner suggested by Leighton (1966) with a possible range of 20 to 60 points. One may interpret the responses to this set of items as a total score for which the higher the score, the greater the likelihood of mental health problems. When the Health Opinion Survey (HOS) was administered in conjunction with clinical evaluations, the correlation between HOS scores and the clinical evaluation were about .50 (Leighton, 1963: p.228). This means that only one-fourth of the variation in one measure was accounted for by the variation in the other. Thus, an individual's HOS score cannot be taken as a firm indication of his/her propensity for mental health problems. Nevertheless, for overall assessment of a group's mental health care needs, the HOS can be valuable because of its broader power to discriminate between "sick" and "well" segments of the population.

Analysis included the 825 interviews from the regular sample and 50 interviews from the network sample. The analysis did not include any of the 83 HOS protocols that were not complete. Interviewer error in administration (usually omission of an item) and early termination of the interview were the primary reasons for incomplete interviews. Thus, all protocols in which the 20 items were not administered in the forced choice manner were eliminated from the analysis.

Analyzing for sex differences, females at 26.77 had slightly higher scores than males at 26.29, but the difference is not statistically significant ($t=1.22$, $df=800$, $P=.223$). There is also a slight difference between migrants at 26.58 and seasonal farmworkers at 26.45, but again the difference is not statistically significant ($t=.32$, $df=798$, $P=.751$).

However, there are statistically significant differences among the four racial-ethnic groups with Whites having the highest scores, followed by Blacks, Other ethnics, and Hispanics at the lower end. Possible reasons for the Hispanic HOS score differences are discussed later in this section. There are significant differences among the age groups with HOS scores rising with age. In addition, there are statistically significant differences among household income breakdowns with HOS scores generally rising at income increases. Exhibit 63 illustrates the mean HOS scores by demographic variables.

EXHIBIT 63
ANALYSIS OF MEAN HOS SCORES BY DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES

Variable	Mean Score	N	Test ratio and significance level	
Race				
Black	27.27	400	F=20.17	.0000*
White	28.51	118		
Hispanic	24.58	274		
Other	25.30	10		
Sex				
Male	26.29	440	T=1.22	0.223
Female	26.77	362		
Age				
14-15 years	24.71	48	F=5.042	.0001**
16-17 years	24.94	80		
18-21 years	25.60	156		
22-25 years	26.89	123		
26-34 years	27.53	183		
35-50 years	27.08	210		
Household Income				
Under \$3,000	25.92	153	F=4.991	.0070**
\$3,000-\$5,999	25.96	236		
\$6,000+	27.24	351		
Education				
0-3 Years	25.33	94	F=3.15	.0244*
4-8 Years	26.15	227		
9-12 Years	26.81	455		
12+ Years	28.42	24		
Migrant/Seasonal Status				
Seasonal	26.45	366	T=.32	0.751
Migrant	26.58	434		

* probability less than .05

** probability less than .01

Leighton and Cline's work with public health nurse-identified patients in North Carolina found rural groups from all over that state to score fairly high on the HOS (1966). Given the poverty conditions among migrant and seasonal farmworkers, one might expect that sample to have similarly high HOS scores, but the overall mean of 26.51 and the median of 25.18 do not bear out that expectation. Even omitting the Hispanic population (which has lower scores) from the analysis results in a mean of 27.55 for the rest of the population, which is considerably lower than the 33.3 mean of the public health nurse patients in Leighton and Cline's study.

The broad range of scores greater than 20 as shown in Exhibit 64 is evidence that the interviewing technique was not necessarily the cause of the low mean scores. The most common administration error is "You don't suffer from any of the following...do you?" which would result in scores of 20's. Apparently, none of the interviewers were guilty of this "whitewashing" error. There were significant differences between the mean scores of interviewers, but those differences can be at least partially accounted for by the fact that the interviewers worked in very different types of communities. One would expect the results of the different communities to be different, since each camp and housing area is different ethnically, and quite often, socioeconomically. Even among farmworkers, there are various levels of poverty and deprivation.

The results of the HOS for the sample of migrant and seasonal farmworkers are similar to the results obtained by Edgerton, Bentz, and Hollister for a large sample (N=1405) of residents in three contiguous rural communities in North Carolina and Virginia (1970). The overall mean HOS score for this group differed by less than half a point from that of the Central Florida sample, (mean of 26.8 for Edgerton sample, mean of 26.5 for Central Florida sample). When the Hispanics are taken out of the farmworker sample, the mean at 27.6 is higher than the Edgerton mean, but there is still less than one point difference between the two means. The mean HOS scores by demographic variables for the two studies are shown in Exhibit 65. For these comparisons, Hispanic farmworkers were omitted from the analysis.

As in the Edgerton study, there were significant differences between Blacks and Whites; however, scores for Blacks are significantly higher in the Edgerton study ($P < .01$) in contrast to the significantly higher scores for Whites ($P < .05$) in the farmworker population. Both populations had significant differences between age groups. However, in the Edgerton study the scores increased with age, but in the farmworker study the scores peaked at the 20 to 34 age group and then dropped again for 35 to 49 year olds. No significant differences were found by income nor education in the farmworker population; however, the Edgerton study found decreasing HOS scores with increasing income, and with increasing education. While the two populations are similar in that they are both rural, they are very different in that the Edgerton sample is much more heterogeneous than the farmworker sample. Almost half of the Edgerton sample were in skilled or administrative type positions, as opposed to the homogeneous occupations of the farmworker sample. The samples also differed in educational and income level.

EXHIBIT 64

FREQUENCY OF HEALTH OPINION SURVEY SCORES

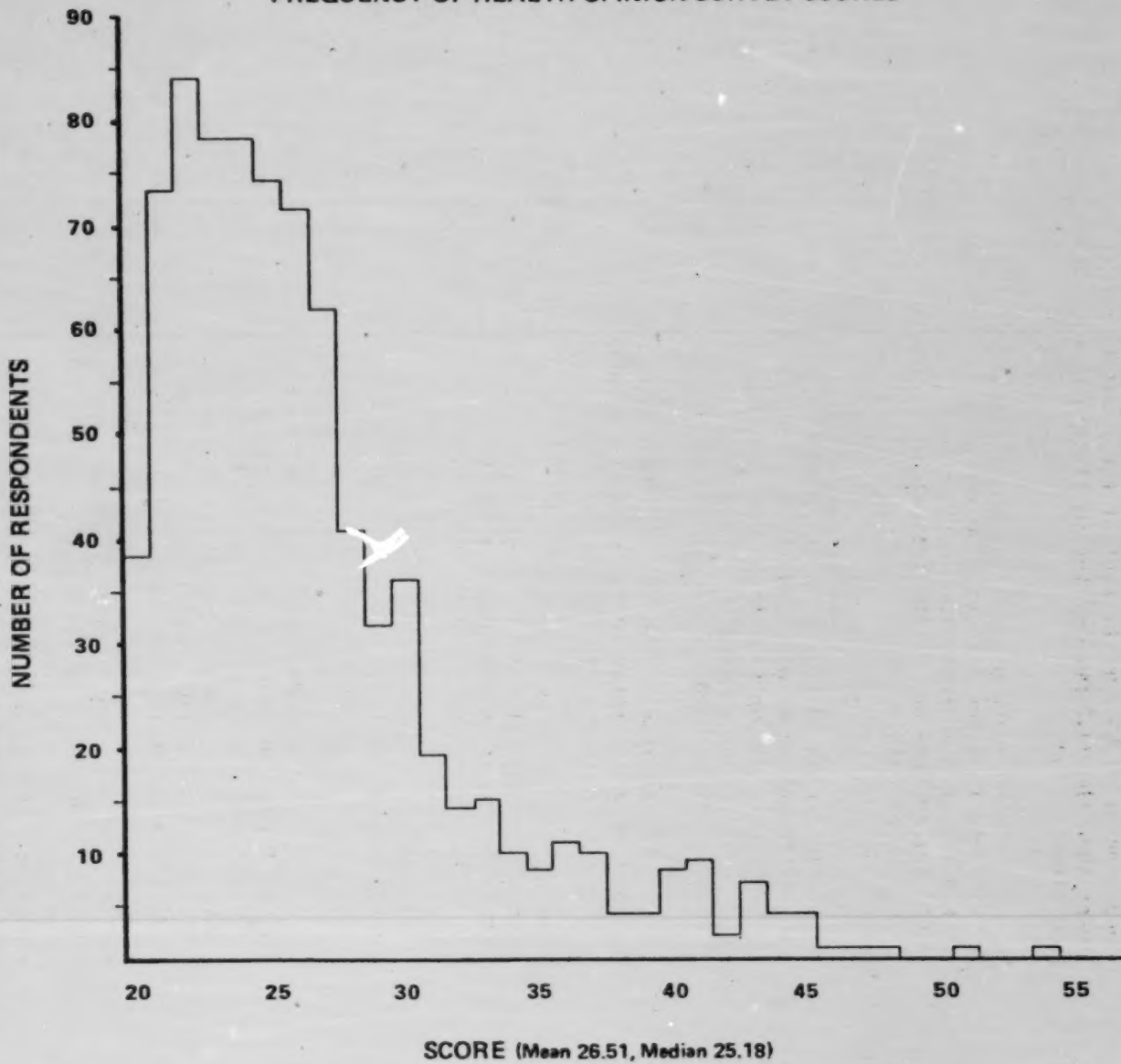


EXHIBIT 65

ANALYSIS OF MEAN HOS SCORES BY DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES

Farworker Population (Blacks and Whites Only)

Variable	Mean Score	N	Test ratio and significance level	
Race				
White	28.51	118	F=3.99	.05
Black	27.27	400		
Sex				
Male	27.29	298	F=1.45	N.S.
Female	27.92	220		
Age				
13-19	25.42	141	F=14.36	.001
20-34	28.70	240		
35-49	27.74	132		
Income				
Under \$3,000	27.42	83	F=1.28	N.S.
\$3,000-\$5,999	27.04	138		
\$6,000+	28.02	258		
Education				
0-3 years	26.44	9	F=0.44	N.S.
4-8 years	27.77	112		
9-12 years	24.44	373		
12+ years	28.64	22		

Rural North Carolina and Virginia Residents (Edgerton, Bents, and Hollister)

Variable	Mean Score	N	Test ratio and significance level	
Race				
White	26.44	922	t=2.56	.01
Negro	27.26	480		
Sex				
Male	26.53	721	t=1.39	N.S.
Female	26.95	683		
Age				
20-34 years	25.65	331	F=21.18	.001
35-49 years	26.09	481		
50 years and up	27.86	578		
Income				
Under \$3,000	28.60	538	F=34.92	.001
\$3,000 to \$5,999	25.88	470		
\$6,000 to \$9,999	25.37	189		
\$10,000 and up	24.85	163		
Education				
Less than 7 years school	28.61	340	F=29.56	.001
Junior high school	27.04	563		
High school graduate	25.47	341		
College	24.37	159		

SOURCE: Reprinted from an article by Wilbert Edgerton, Willard K. Bents, and William G. Hollister, "Demographic Factors and Responses to Stress Among Rural People," *American Journal of Public Health*, 60:4 (June, 1970), p. 1068.

The general tendency of increasing HOS scores with increasing education in the farmworker population is particularly interesting. Among the farmworker population, there is a drop in HOS scores for those with 9 to 12 years of education, but of all farmworkers (including Hispanics) with 9 to 12 years of education 20 percent are currently students. One would expect persons who are young high school students to have relatively few mental health problems, thus the drop may be due to this population of students. The general rise in HOS scores with increased education may be due to the fact that persons with more education may experience more discontent at still being farmworkers. However, there are few farmworkers at the higher educational levels.

As in the Edgerton, Bentz, and Hollister study, Warheit, Holzer, Bell, and Arey (1976) found higher scores among Blacks than Whites in a Southeastern population. The overall mean in that study was 27.1 as compared to a 27.6 mean for Blacks and Whites (Hispanics excluded) in this study. In Warheit's study, Whites had lower scores (26.1 for males; 27.4 for females) than Whites in the farmworker population. Inversely, Blacks in Warheit's study had higher scores (27.9 for males; 28.3 for females) than Blacks in the farmworker population. The relatively higher scores for Whites may be due to their perception of their status in society as compared to their expectations. Nevertheless, these means are all under 30, and therefore within the "healthy" range of HOS scores suggested by Thompson and Bentz (1975: 85).

Since the migrant and seasonal farmworker sample has a mean score that is well within the "healthy" range of scores, one might be tempted to conclude that the tested population is not much in need of mental health care. However, it is necessary to examine the concentrations of scoring ranges within the sample before making any conclusions. Edgerton, Bentz, and Hollister found that 14 percent of the North Carolina and Virginia rural sample scored between 30 and 34 and that 10 percent of the sample scored 35 or higher on the 20-item HOS (1970: 1059). This means that nearly one-fourth of the sample scored above the "healthy" limit and one-tenth scored in the range of "high risk" of present or future mental health problems. Bearing in mind that the strongest feature of the HOS is its ability to distinguish between the "sick" and the "well;" the fact that in the farmworker sample 11.7 percent (94) scored in between 30 and 34 and 9.5 percent (76) scored 35 or above indicates that a sizable proportion (21.2%) of that sample is now, or will soon be in need of mental health care. Further, mental health service agencies probably should focus on those subpopulations in which there are concentrations of high scorers on the HOS.

The HOS in the form used here has had two applications on Latin American populations by Hollingshead (1975) in Puerto Rico and by Kellert, Williams, Whyte, and Alberti (1967). The translated 20-item HOS was found to distinguish significantly between schizophrenics and non-schizophrenics in the former study (Hollingshead 1975: 27). Both of these studies have helped to establish reliability and validity for the HOS in its translated form, although there have been as yet no studies of Mexican populations as a specific ethnic group. The effect of cultural differences between Latin ethnic groups on the results of the HOS are therefore unknown.

The tendency of the Mexican sub-populations ($P < .0001$ for both comparisons) deserves some consideration. There is no literature suggesting that other administration of the HOS has tested a tri-ethnic population which included Mexican Americans and Mexicans. Gaitz and Scott (1974) tested such a tri-ethnic sample in Houston using the Bradburn Affect Balance Scale and found significant differences among these three ethnic groups. However, rather than finding that the Mexicans scored lowest (both on angst and joy scales) they found that Blacks scored lowest and Whites scored highest, with Mexican Americans scoring between the other two ethnic groups (109). The Bradburn scale is not strictly comparable to the HOS, but it may indicate that the Central Florida sample of Mexicans and Mexican Americans differs considerably from urban Mexican Americans in willingness to admit to physical or mental distress.

Besides the low HOS scores, the Mexicans and Mexican Americans interviewed in this sample were lower in self-reported alcohol use and use of other drugs. This information, taken together may reflect a perception of their status in society which differs markedly from that held by their Black or White fellow farmworkers. Especially if there is a large proportion of recently immigrated Mexicans in this sample, this sub-population may not perceive the conditions in which they live as particularly stressful or deprived, relative to their former status in Mexico. Half of Mexico's labor force is unemployed (Time, 1978: p.61), and earnings of \$3000 a year are regarded as more than adequate by Mexican peasant standards. Even at present low wage levels, this figure is possible for farmworkers in Central Florida. Therefore, recent immigrants might not be suffering so severely from the discrepancy between their own living standards and those of the greater American society. White and Black farmworkers, on the other hand, would be less likely to have the relativistic perspective of having lived at a subsistence level and would be more familiar with their condition of poverty relative to the rest of American society. The fatalism of the Mexican peasant also deserves mention here, because the peasant's acceptance of low socioeconomic status is both popularly known and academically recognized (Foster, 1965). However, fatalism is too complex a cultural phenomenon to be taken out of its Mexican context and applied to the lowness of HOS scores. It is the least fatalistic of Mexican peasants who emigrate to the United States.

HOS Scores and Marihuana Use

HOS scores were analyzed according to three different categories of marihuana use: ever use, current use, and heavier use. The results are shown in Exhibit 66. In all three cases the categories of marihuana users had higher scores than the others and the differences were statistically significant. However, all of the means are well within the range of "healthy."

EXHIBIT 66

MARIHUANA USE AND HOS SCORES

Group	Mean	N	Test Ratio and Significance Level	
Tried Marihuana	27.93	305	F=1.44	.001***
Never Used Marihuana	25.62	493		
Current Marihuana Users	27.60	161	F=1.31	.01**
All Others	26.22	639		
Heavier Marihuana Users	28.91	97	F=1.51	.001**
All Others	26.15	702		

Note: "Current marihuana users" are those who have used more than 9 times and have used in the past 30 days.

"Heavier marihuana users" are those who have used more than 9 times, have used in the past 30 days, and use at least 3 times a week.

**probability less than .01

***probability less than .001

Anxiety Scale

Eleven items of the HOS were analyzed to form an anxiety symptom scale. The 11 items are:

- Do your hands tremble often enough to bother you?
- Have you ever been bothered by your hands or feet sweating so that they feel damp and clammy?
- Have you ever been bothered by your heart beating hard?
- Have you ever been troubled by cold sweats?
- Do you feel that you are bothered by all sorts (different kinds) of ailments in different parts of your body?
- Do you ever have loss of appetite?
- Has ill health ever affected the amount of work (or housework) that you do?
- Do you ever feel weak all over?
- Do you ever have spells of dizziness?
- Have you ever been bothered by shortness of breath when you weren't exerting yourself? and
- For the most part, do you feel healthy enough to carry out things that you would like to do?

Warheit, Schwab, Holzer, and Nadeau (1973) used the same items plus an additional one (Have you ever had periods of days or weeks when you couldn't take care of things because you couldn't get going?) to form an anxiety symptom scale. While one cannot directly compare the results because of the extra item and the fact that they are scored differently, the significant differences can be examined.

Warheit et al. found significant differences between the scores of Blacks and Whites (Blacks higher than Whites) and significant differences between males and females (females higher than males). In the analysis of anxiety symptoms of Black and White farmworkers, Blacks scored higher (20.43) than Whites (19.58), but there was no statistically significant difference. In contrast to the Warheit sample, in the farmworker sample Black and White males at 20.29 scored higher than Black and White females at 17.79 ($P=.076$). It is interesting to note that Blacks had lower HOS means than Whites, but had higher anxiety symptom means. Similarly, males had lower HOS means than females, but had significantly higher anxiety symptom means than females.

I. Knowledge of and Attitudes Toward Treatment Programs

Respondents were asked to name various agencies in the Orange County area that provide assistance to persons with emotional problems, alcohol problems, or drug problems. To be counted as a positive response, the respondent had to name the agency, or indicate something specific about that agency (e.g. "It's on South Street"). The large sample and the interrelational network sample were analyzed together. The results of that analysis are shown in Exhibit 67. It should be noted that some agencies have outreach personnel working in the community, but respondents may not relate these individuals to the service agencies.

EXHIBIT 67
FARMWORKERS' KNOWLEDGE OF TREATMENT PROGRAMS

Agency	Positive Response	
	%	N
Thee Door	21.6	(185)
Beth Johnson Mental Health Center	0.7	(6)
Mid-Florida Center for Alcoholism	3.2	(27)
Salvation Army	3.6	(31)
Primary Care - Orange Memorial Hospital	1.8	(15)

Exhibit 68 indicates knowledge of each of the agencies by respondents of each racial-ethnic group. In general, more Whites are aware of agencies, and fewer Hispanics have a knowledge of treatment agencies. The lack of knowledge on the part of the Hispanics may be due to the language barrier which may make provision of outreach services more difficult.

As shown in Exhibit 69, more seasonal workers generally have a knowledge of community treatment agencies than do migrant workers. This is probably due to the seasonal workers' more extended stay in the community.

Respondents were asked a series of questions about what they would do in case of various problems in the family, such as a health problem, drug problem, etc. The results of those questions are shown in Exhibit 70. Most people (91.2%) responded that they would handle a health problem by going to a health center or doctor. Those who responded that they would handle it within the family generally had minor health problems in mind. The responses on approaches to handling a drug

EXHIBIT 68
KNOWLEDGE OF AGENCIES BY MEMBERS OF RACIAL-ETHNIC GROUPS

	Race-Ethnicity							
	Black, Not Hispanic		Hispanic		White, Not Hispanic		Other	
Positive Recognition of -	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Thee Door	27.8	(113)	5.5	(15)	32.8	(41)	10.0	(1)
Beth Johnson Mental Health Center	0.5	(2)	0.4	(1)	1.6	(2)	0.0	(0)
Mid Florida Center for Alcoholism	4.7	(19)	0.7	(2)	4.0	(5)	0.0	(0)
Salvation Army	5.4	(22)	0.7	(2)	5.6	(7)	0.0	(0)
Primary Care - Orange Memorial	1.2	(5)	0.7	(2)	4.0	(5)	0.0	(0)

Note: Each percentage is the proportion of the ethnic group who had a knowledge of the agency.

EXHIBIT 69
KNOWLEDGE OF AGENCIES BY MIGRANTS AND SEASONAL WORKERS

	Migrants		Seasonal Workers	
	%	N	%	N
Positive Recognition of -				
Thee Door	15.1	(66)	27.2	(103)
Beth Johnson Mental Health Center	0.7	(3)	0.5	(2)
Mid-Florida Center for Alcoholism	2.1	(9)	4.5	(17)
Salvation Army	2.1	(9)	5.8	(22)
Primary Care - Orange Memorial	1.1	(5)	1.9	(7)

Note: Each percentage is the proportion of the subgroup who had a knowledge of the agency.

EXHIBIT 70

Question:

If someone in your family or a close friend were having a health problem, what would you do?

Answer:	Percent	(N)
Nothing	0.8%	(7)
Work it out in the family	6.5	(56)
Go to a health center or doctor	91.2	(782)
Go to priest or clergy	0.7	(6)
Go to rootworker or curandero	0.1	(1)
Other	0.3	(3)
No answer	0.2	(2)

Question:

If someone in your family or a close friend were having a problem with drugs, what would you do?

Answer:	Percent	(N)
Nothing	8.8%	(75)
Work it out in the family	30.9	(265)
Go to a health center or doctor	28.8	(247)
Go to a drug treatment center	27.7	(237)
Go to priest or clergy	1.1	(9)
Go to rootworker or curandero	0.1	(1)
Other	1.6	(14)
No answer	1.1	(9)

Question:

If someone in your family were drinking too much, what would you do?

Answer:	Percent	(N)
Nothing	13.1%	(112)
Work it out in the family	40.7	(348)
Go to a health center or doctor	18.6	(159)
Go to a drug or alcohol treatment center	16.4	(140)
Go to priest or clergy	0.4	(3)
Go to Alcoholics Anonymous	9.2	(79)
Go to a rootworker or curandero	0.1	(1)
Other	0.6	(5)
No answer	1.1	(9)

Question:

If someone in your family were having emotional problems, what would you do?

Answer:	Percent	(N)
Nothing	5.8%	(50)
Work it out in the family	36.9	(316)
Go to a health center or doctor	30.2	(259)
Go to a mental health center	24.5	(210)
Go to priest or clergy	1.2	(10)
Go to rootworker or curandero	0.2	(2)
Other	0.1	(1)
No answer	1.1	(9)

problem were much more varied. Almost one-third (30.9%) indicated they would work out a drug problem within the family, 28.8 percent said they would seek help from a health center or doctor, and 27.7 percent indicated they would go to a drug treatment center. One in twelve respondents indicated that they would do nothing about a drug problem in their family. Frequently these persons responded that they would just stay away from the individual with the drug problem. Approximately 1.6 percent indicated that they would do something other than the choices on the questionnaire. Several of these people indicated that they would call the police.

Respondents also had a variety of ways for handling alcohol problems within the family. Two out of five (40.7%) indicated that they would handle the alcohol problem within the family. Almost one out of five (18.6%) would go to a health center or doctor, 16.4 percent would go to a drug or alcohol treatment center, and 9.2 percent would go to Alcoholics Anonymous. More than one in eight (13.1%) indicated that they would do nothing about an alcohol problem in the family.

When asked about an emotional problem in the family, more than one of three respondents (36.9%) indicated they would work the problem out in the family. Almost one in three (30.2%) would go to a health center or doctor, and 24.5 percent would go to a mental health center. Slightly more than 5.8 percent indicated they would do nothing if someone in their family or a close friend were having emotional problems.

IV. RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Recommendations for Future Research

While this study presents significant new data on alcohol, drug and substance use among farmworkers, it should not, by any means, be the last research study in the area. A number of factors dictate that follow-up studies be conducted in various areas of the country, both homebase and receiving sites. The fact that the respondents in this study are in their homebase, and the fact that many are in stable family units may have significantly affected the prevalence of substance abuse among respondents.

The northern portion of the Eastern stream should be a target area for such research. This study indicates that abuse of substances is generally higher among intrastate and Eastern stream workers. Additionally, in Report on Eastern Shore Mental Health and Mental Retardation Study, Kernodle and Morrison (1976) report that deinstitutionalized mental patients, alcoholics and drug addicts are often recruited for farmwork. This type of worker abuse seems to increase significantly toward the northern industrialized areas where individuals, who may not be prepared for farmwork, are taken from inner city ghettos to work on short term harvests. This type of situation is quite different from that found in Central Florida where work is available for a longer period of the year and workers can maintain a more stable residence.

The results of this study indicate a higher usage of alcohol than other substances; a high level of pure alcohol consumption; and a large number of respondents (almost 10%) showing a significant level of symptoms of problem drinking. Other literature also indicates that alcohol abuse is a critical problem among migrants. Therefore, research should be initiated in various parts of the country to determine the extent of alcohol abuse among migrant and seasonal farmworkers. As problem areas are identified, treatment programs should be established to assist individuals. The treatment programs should experiment with innovative approaches to serving this unique population, and the results of the treatment should be researched to determine which approaches are most effective. Innovative approaches to treatment and research should go hand-in-hand.

Finally, since the farmworker population is such a changing population, it should be realized that the substance abuse problem of the present may not be the substance abuse problem of tomorrow. As labor patterns and mobility change, the composition of the migrant labor force will change. The results of this study demonstrate significant differences between racial-ethnic groups. Research will be needed in the future to determine changes in labor patterns as well as substance use patterns among migrant and seasonal farmworkers.

In sum, research on substance abuse among migrants should continue. There are many changing factors which affect the prevalence of substance abuse among farmworkers. Long range strategies for primary prevention and intervention cannot be established without a program of ongoing research.

B. Recommendations for Service Delivery

Results of this study indicate that, in general, farmworkers have little knowledge of alcohol and drug treatment agencies in the Central Florida area. One of five respondents is able to name Thee Door - this is the highest recognition of any agency. It is therefore recommended that the agencies take steps to increase outreach efforts to the farmworker community. The Hispanic farmworker population is particularly unaware of service programs. Their lack of awareness is probably due to their lack of English language skills, and in some cases their lack of inclination to reveal their immigration status, as well as the agencies' lack of Spanish speaking personnel. It is therefore further recommended the agencies make special effort to hire minority outreach workers with bilingual capabilities.

The answers to the questions "If someone in your family or a close friend were having a _____ problem, what would you do?" indicate a degree of powerlessness among the respondents who answered that they would do nothing. The large number of persons who responded that they would work out the problem within the family also indicates a lack of awareness of community service agencies. Both responses point to the need for education within the farmworker community. The outreach personnel should provide informal educational sessions to farmworkers. The sessions should focus on the services that the agencies provide, as well as an overview of the symptoms of the various problems. Such sessions could be arranged through other local agencies that have extensive grass-roots contacts. For example, Head Start programs often provide workshops and training sessions for parents of Head Start students. Many migrant children are in Head Start programs and increased coordination between agencies could be a benefit to the organizations as well as the clients. The education of the farmworker community could enhance primary prevention as well as treatment efforts.

Given the unique lifestyle of migrant farmworkers, service agencies in farmworking areas should be encouraged to experiment with innovative approaches to service delivery. It is evident that strategies which may be applicable to inner-city populations will not necessarily work with rural migratory populations. Yet this study shows, both in the general sample and in the interrelational network sample, that there is a group of substance users within the farmworker population. It may be that the service delivery strategies that are successful in one stream or with one ethnic group may not be successful in another situation. Various approaches should be tried, and the results of the efforts should be publicized. Treatment programs which deal only with the drug problem and not other problems confronting farmworkers, such as low income, bad housing, exploitation, etc., will not meet the needs of the population.

Experience with this study also shows that many persons are not aware of what medicines they are using, and as a result are using them improperly. Doctors and staff in health clinics must take more time to explain medicine to patients. Being from a rural background, many migrants will not ask their own questions. There are ways to explain in simple terms the purposes, proper use, and side effects of prescribed medicines to patients. Additionally, if migrant health clinics serve Spanish speaking clients, they should make the hiring of native Spanish speaking personnel a priority. The lack of communication skills between staff and clients can be a strong deterrent to Hispanics seeking medical help.

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VI. APPENDICES

- A. Survey Instrument - English
- B. Survey Instrument - Spanish
- C. Field Manual

APPENDIX A
Survey Instrument - English
F. T. U. Farmworker Substance
Abuse Project

OFFICE USE

	Card 1
Case Number	1-4
Card No.	5

Your participation in this survey is voluntary. That means that you are not required to answer any question, but it would help us. If there is any question that you would rather not answer, skip it. It would be better to skip it than not tell the truth. We don't even want to know your name and anything you tell us won't be connected to you. You are free to stop answering at any time. The information will be used to help us plan for better services for migrant and seasonal farmworkers.

Interviewer: _____

Code: _____

7,8

Checked by: _____

Interview conducted in:

Date: _____

English	1
Spanish	2

9

Time started _____

Time completed _____

Farmworker - Migrant Status

Have you or anyone in your family done farmwork (vegetables, fruits, nursery, livestock, poultry) for at least 25 days in the past 12 months?
(IF NO, END INTERVIEW)

1. Have you moved or spent nights away from home so you could do farmwork in the past 12 months?

No	0	Go to Q. 3, P.2,
Yes	1	
No answer	8	

10

2. When you follow the crops, do you usually travel . . .

_____ just within Florida?

_____ to other states? If yes, to what states? (specify) _____

LEAVE FOR OFFICE	
Intrastate	0
Eastern Stream	1
Midwestern	2
Both streams	3
Other	4
No answer	8
Missing data	9

11

3. How old are you? Age _____ (88 means no answer; 99 means missing data)

4. Sex (1) _____ M (2) _____ F (9) _____ missing data

5. Racial/Ethnic Identify (Observe, ask if not sure)

- 1 _____ Black (not hispanic)
2 _____ White (not hispanic)
3 _____ Mexican-American, Mexican
4 _____ Other hispanic (specify) _____

- 5 _____ American Indian/Native American
6 _____ Asian/Pacific Islander
7 _____ Other (specify) _____
8 _____ No answer
9 _____ Missing data

6. What religion are you?

- 0 _____ None
1 _____ Baptist
2 _____ Pentecostal
3 _____ Holiness/Sanctified
4 _____ Roman Catholic

- 5 _____ Methodist/Presbyterian/Lutheran
6 _____ Nazarene
7 _____ Other (specify) _____
8 _____ No answer
9 _____ Missing data

7. How many people live in the same household with you? _____

8. Who are they? (0) No (1) Yes (8) No answer (9) Missing data

_____ Father 19
_____ Mother 20
_____ Brothers and Sisters 21
_____ Grandparents 22

_____ Spouse (mate) 23
_____ Sons and Daughters 24
_____ Grandchildren 25
_____ Other kin 26
_____ Other non-kin 27

9. How many relatives (kin) live with you? _____

10. How many non-relatives (non-kin) live with you? _____

11. Who would you say has the final word in important decisions in your house?

- 1 _____ Self
2 _____ Father
3 _____ Mother
4 _____ Grandparent

- 5 _____ Other kin
6 _____ Non-kin
8 _____ No answer
9 _____ Missing data
7 _____ Spouse

12. Do you live in a camp?

(0) _____ No (1) _____ Yes (8) _____ No answer (9) _____ Missing data

13. What is the highest grade you completed in public schools?

01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	College or Vocational				
												13	14	15	16	16+

(88) No answer

(99) Missing data

14. Are you still in school?

(0) _____ No (1) _____ Yes (8) _____ No answer (9) _____ Missing data

15. Have you attended vocational or trade school? Did you finish?

- (0) _____ Never attended
(1) _____ Attended, not completed
(2) _____ Attended and completed

- (8) _____ No answer
(9) _____ Missing data

16. About how much did you earn in the past 12 months?

- 1 _____ Less than \$1,000
2 _____ \$1,000 - \$2,000
3 _____ \$2,000 - \$3,000
4 _____ \$3,000 - \$4,000

- 5 _____ \$4,000 - \$5,000
6 _____ Over \$5,000
8 _____ No answer
9 _____ Missing data

17. About how much was your household income in the past 12 months?
(Include your income)

- 01 _____ Less than \$1,000
02 _____ \$1,000 - \$1,999
03 _____ \$2,000 - \$2,999
04 _____ \$3,000 - \$3,999
05 _____ \$4,000 - \$4,999

- 06 _____ \$5,000 - \$5,999
07 _____ \$6,000 - \$6,999
08 _____ \$7,000 - \$7,999
09 _____ \$8,000 or more
88 _____ No answer
99 _____ Missing data

ALCOHOL

18. How old were you when you first tried beer, wine, or liquor?
(If says never tried, "Have you ever had a drink in your life?")

Never tried	00
Won't answer if ever tried	88
Missing data	99

GO TO Q. 35, P. 5
(Marihuana)

41.42

Enter age	
Has used, no answer to age	87

19. How many times have you ever drunk beer, wine, or liquor?

Once or twice	0
3 - 19 times	1

GO TO Q. 35, P. 5
(Marihuana)

20 - 59 times	2
50 times or more	3
No answer	8
Missing data	9

43

20. When was the last time you drank beer, wine, or liquor?

Today	0
Yesterday	1
Within past 7 days	2
Within past 30 days	3

(If less than 30 days, go to Q. 21.)

Within past 6 months	4
Within past year	5
A year ago or longer	6
No answer	8
Missing data	9

44

(If more than 30 days, go to Q. 32, P. 4)

21. How often do you usually drink?

More than once a day	0
Daily	1
3 - 6 times/week	2
Once or twice a week	3
2 - 3 times /month	4
Once a month	5
Less than once/month	6
No answer	8
Missing data	9

45

22. Do you think you're a normal drinker?

No	0
Yes	1
No answer	8
Missing data	9

46

23. Do your friends think you're a normal drinker?

No	0
Yes	1
No answer	8
Missing data	9

47

24. How much beer, wine, and liquor do you drink each week?

IF DRANK BEER, ENTER AMOUNT DRANK PER WEEK			
Select only	Cans or bottles (12 oz) per week	or	48.49
one measure	Quarts per week	or	50.51
	Six packs per week	or	52.53
	Cases per week	or	54.55
	Drank beer, but less than weekly	98	
	Did not drink beer	00	
	No answer	88	
IF DRANK WINE, ENTER AMOUNT DRANK PER WEEK			
Select only	Water glasses (8 oz) per week	or	56.57
one measure	Pints (16 oz) per week	or	58.59
	Quarts per week	or	60.61
	Drank wine, but less than weekly	98	
	Did not drink wine	00	
	No answer	88	
IF DRANK LIQUOR, ENTER AMOUNT DRANK PER WEEK			
Select only	Shots or drinks (1 1/2 oz) per week	or	62.63
one measure	Pints (16 oz) per week	or	64.65
	Fifths (2 1/2 oz) per week	or	66.67
	Drank liquor, but less than weekly	98	
	Did not drink liquor	00	
	No answer	88	

-3-

25. While you are drinking, do you drink liquor, beer or wine separately, or do you drink one and then switch to another?

Separate	0
Mix	1
No answer	8
Missing data	9

68

26. Do you ever feel bad about your drinking?

No	0
Yes	1
No answer	8
Missing data	9

69

27. Where do you usually get your beer, wine, or liquor?

Gift from a friend/family	1
Liquor store	2
Grocery store	3
Crew leader/boss	4
Bars	5
Other (specify)	6
No answer	8
Missing data	9

70

END CARD

28. Does your spouse or family (or the people you live with) worry or complain about your drinking?

No	0
Yes	1
No answer	8
Missing data	9

Card 2

6

29. Where do you usually drink and who do you usually drink with?

In the groves/fields	0
In the camp	1
In own home	2
In friend's home	3
In a car	4
In the street, bar, or other public places	5
Anywhere	6
Other (specify)	7
No answer	8
Missing data	9

7

Alone	0
With friends	1
With family	2
No answer	8
Missing data	9

8

30. Do you ever wake up after a night of drinking and find that you can't remember part of what happened the night before?

No	0
Yes	1
No answer	8
Missing data	9

9

31. Do you ever drink in the morning?

No	0
Yes	1
No answer	8
Missing data	9

10

GO TO Q. 35, P. 5
(Marihuana)

32. When you did drink beer, wine, or liquor, over what period of time did you drink it?

3 weeks or less	0
1 month	1
2 - 5 months	2
6 - 11 months	3
1 - 2 years	4
5 years	5
6 - 9 years	6
10 years or more	7
No answer	8
Missing data	9

11

33. When you did drink alcohol, how often did you usually drink?

More than once a day	0
Daily	1
3 - 6 times/week	2
Once or twice/week	3
2 - 3 times/month	4
Once a month	5
Less than once a month	6
No answer	8
Missing data	9

12

34. When you drank, how much beer, wine, and liquor did you usually drink each week?

IF DRANK BEER, ENTER AMOUNT DRANK PER WEEK			
Select only one measure	Cans or bottles (12 oz) per week	or	13,14
	Quarts per week (32 oz)	or	15,16
	Six packs per week	or	17,18
	Cases per week		19,20
Drank beer, but less than weekly			98
Did not drink beer			00
No answer			88

IF DRANK WINE, ENTER AMOUNT DRANK PER WEEK			
Select only one measure	Water glasses (8 oz) per week	or	21,22
	Pints (16 oz) per week	or	23,24
	Quarts per week (32 oz)		25,26
Drank wine, but less than weekly			98
Did not drink wine			00
No answer			88

IF DRANK LIQUOR, ENTER AMOUNT DRANK PER WEEK			
Select only one measure	Shots or drinks (1½ oz) per week	or	27,28
	Pints (16 oz) per week	or	29,30
	Fifths (25 oz) per week		31,32
Drank liquor, but less than weekly			98
Did not drink liquor			00
No answer			88

GO TO Q. 35, P.5(Marihuana) →

MARIHUANA AND/OR HASHISH

35. Have you ever tried marihuana (grass, pot) or hashish?

Yes, both	1
Yes, Marihuana only	2
Yes, hashish only	3



No	0
No answer	8
Missing data	9

33

GO TO Q. 43, P. 6
(Inhalants)

36. How old were you when you first tried marihuana/hashish?

Enter age	
No answer	88
Missing data	99

34,35

37. How many times have you ever used marihuana/hashish?

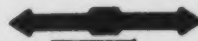
Once or twice	0
3 - 9 times	1
10 - 29 times	2
30 - 59 times	3
60 times or more	4
No answer	8
Missing data	9

GO TO Q. 43, P. 6
(Inhalants)

36

38. When was the last time you smoked marihuana/hashish?

Today	0
Yesterday	1
Within past 7 days	2
Within past 30 days	3



37

Within past 6 months	4
Within past year	5
A year ago or longer	6
No answer	8
Missing data	9

39. How often do you usually smoke?

More than once a day	0
Daily	1
3 - 6 times week	2
Once or twice/week	3
2 - 3 times month	4
Once/month	5
Less than once/month	6
No answer	8
Missing data	9

38

40. Where do you usually get marihuana/hashish?

Street buy (cash or trade)	1
given by friend/family	2
Crew leader/boss	3
Homegrown	4
Other (specify)	5
No answer	8
Missing data	9

39

41. Where do you usually smoke and who do you usually smoke with?

In the groves/field	0
In the camp	1
In own home	2
In friend's home	3
In a car	4
In the street or other public place	5
Other (specify)	6
No answer	8
Missing data	9

Alone	1
With friends	2
With family	3
No answer	8
Missing data	9

40

41

42. When you smoked marihuana, how often did you do it?

More than once a day	0
Daily	1
3 - 6 times week	2
Once or twice/week	3
2 - 3 times month	4
Once/month	5
Less than once a month	6
No answer	8
Missing data	9

42

GO TO Q. 43, P. 6
(Inhalants)

GO TO Q. 43, P. 6
(Inhalants)

INHALANTS

43. Have you ever sniffed anything to make you high?

Yes	1
-----	---

No	0
No answer	8
Missing data	9

GO TO Q. 53, P. 8
(Grid) →

43

44. Have you sniffed?

nitrous oxide (whippit), amyl nitrate (snappers)	0
aerosols (pam, spray paint, gold-flecked paint, aerosol sprays)	1
cleaning preparations (carbena, toluene, carbon tetrachloride, cleaning fluids)	2
glue, transmission fluid additive (Trans-go)	3
gas and/or petroleum products	4
chloroform, ether	5
nasals sprays	6
paint thinner	7
no answer	8
missing data	9

44-46

45. How old were you when you first tried inhalants?

Enter age	
No answer	88
Missing data	99

47, 48

46. How many times have you ever sniffed inhalants?

Once or twice	0
3 - 9 times	1
10 - 29 times	2
30 - 59 times	3
60 times or more	4
No answer	8
Missing data	9

GO TO Q. 53, P. 8
(Grid) →

49

47. When was the last time you sniffed inhalants?

Today	0
Yesterday	1
Within past 7 days	2
Within past 30 days	3

(IF 30 DAYS OR LESS, GO TO Q. 48 P. 7)

Within past 6 months	4
Within past year	5
A year ago or longer	6
No answer	8
Missing data	9

(IF MORE THAN 30 DAYS, GO TO Q. 51, P. 7)

50

48. How often do you usually sniff?

More than once a day	1
Daily	2
3 - 6 times week	3
Once or twice/week	4
2 - 3 times month	5
Once a month	6
Less than once a month	7
No answer	8
Missing data	9

51

49. Where do you usually get the stuff you sniff?

Street buy	0
Gift from friend/family	1
Crew leader/boss	2
Shoplift or stolen	3
Home	4
Barter	5
Over-the-counter	6
Other (specify)	7
No answer	8
Missing data	9

52

50. Where do you usually sniff and who do you usually sniff with?

In the groves/field	0
In the camp	1
In own home	2
In friends home	3
In a car	4
In the street or other public place	5
Other (specify)	6
No answer	8
Missing data	9

Alone	1
With friends	2
With family	3
Other (specify)	4
No answer	8
Missing data	9

54

53

GO TO Q. 53, P. 8
(Grid) →

51. When you did sniff, how long did you sniff?

Less than 3 weeks	0
1 month	1
2 - 5 months	2
6 - 11 months	3
1 - 2 years	4
3 - 5 years	5
6 - 9 years	6
10 years or longer	7
No answer	8
Missing data	9

55

52. When you did sniff, how often did you sniff?

More than once a day	1
Daily	2
Once or twice/week	3
2 - 3 times month	4
Once a month	5
Less than once/month	6
No answer	8
Missing data	9

-7-

56

DRUG USE GRID

Circle any substance tried by respondent. Complete the entire column under the appropriate drug code. If any particular drug information (in that column) is unobtainable from the respondent, enter an '8' in the appropriate box. Do not leave the box blank.

	SEDATIVES Tranquillizers Equanil, Valium Librium, Miltown Quaaludes (pills for your nerves)	BARBITURATES Downs, Blues, Goof Balls, Yellowes, Reds, Greenies (pills to help you sleep)	AMPHETAMINES Ups, Diet Pills, Pep Pills, Black Beauties, Meth- Crystals, Dex (diet pills or something to keep you awake)	OPIATES Paregoric, Codeine, Morphine, Opium, Illegal Methadone (something for pain)
53. Has the doctor ever prescribed ____? (Circle as many names as mentioned by respondent.) 0. No 8. no answer 1. Yes 9. missing data	57	6	19	32
54. Have you ever tried taking any pills such as ____ to get high? 0. No 1. Yes IF NO TO 53 AND 54, GO TO NEXT COLUMN	58	7	20	33
55. How old were you when you first tried ____? IF 9 TIMES OR LESS, GO TO NEXT COLUMN	59, 60	8, 9	21, 22	34, 35
56. How many times have you taken ____? 1. once or twice 3. 10-29 times 2. 3-9 times 4. 30-59 times IF 9 TIMES OR LESS, GO TO NEXT COLUMN 5. 60 times or more 8. no answer 9. missing data	61	10	23	36
57. When was the last time you took ____? 1. today 4. within past 6 months 2. within past 7 days 5. within past year 3. within past 30 days 6. a year ago or longer 8. no answer 9. missing data GO TO U 62	62	11	24	37
58. When you take ____, how often do you usually take it in a day or week? 1. more than once a day 6. once/month 2. daily 7. less than once/month 3. 3-6 times/week 8. no answer 4. once or twice/week 9. missing data 5. 2-3 times/month	63	12	25	38
59. Where do you usually get ____? 01. street buy 08. dealing 02. stolen 09. barter 03. gift from friend/family 10. family medicine cabinet 04. crew leader/boss 11. over-the-counter 05. legal prescription 12. other (specify _____) 06. illegal prescription 88. no answer 07. home grown/made 99. missing data	64, 65	13, 14	26, 27	39, 40
60. What kinds of places do you usually take ____? 0. in the groves/fields 5. other public place 1. in own home 6. other (specify _____) 2. in friend's home 8. no answer 3. in a car 9. missing data 4. in the street	66	15	28	41
61. Do you usually take ____ by yourself, with friends, or family? 1. alone 4. other (specify _____) 2. with friends 8. no answer 3. with family 9. missing data GO TO NEXT COLUMN	67	16	29	42
62. When you took ____, for how long did you take it? 0. 3 weeks or less 5. 3-5 years 1. 1 month 6. 6-9 years 2. 2-5 months 7. 10 years or longer 3. 6-11 months 8. no answer 4. 1-2 years 9. missing data	68	17	30	43
63. When you took ____, how often did you take it? 1. more than once/day 6. once a month 2. daily 7. less than once/month 3. 3-6 times/week 8. no answer 4. once or twice/week 9. missing data 5. 2-3 times/month GO TO NEXT COLUMN	69	18	31	44
	END CARD 70-73 BLANK 74-76 USE 77-80 DECK SEN A		45 BLANK	

-8-

-152-

DRUG USE GRID

Circle any substance tried by respondent. Complete the entire column under the appropriate drug code. If any particular drug information (in that column) is unobtainable from the respondent, enter an '8' in the appropriate box. Do not leave the box blank.

	HEROIN Boy, H, Horse, Smack	COCAINE Girl	P C P, Angel Dust T H C (pow- der; misnomer)	HALLUCINOGENS L S D, S T P, D M T	OTHER
64. Have you ever tried ____? 00. never tried 88. no answer	46, 47	57, 58	6, 7	17, 18	28, 29
How old were you when you tried ____? (ENTER AGE) IF NEVER TRIED, GO TO NEXT COLUMN					
65. How many times have you ever tried ____?	48	59	8	19	30
1. once or twice 3. 10-29 times 2. 3-9 times 4. 30-59 times IF 9 TIMES OR LESS, GO TO NEXT COLUMN 5. 60 times or more 8. no answer 9. missing data					
66. When was the last time you took ____?	49	60	9	20	31
1. today 5. within past 6 months 2. yesterday 6. within past year 3. within past 7 days 7. a year ago or longer 4. within past 30 days 8. no answer 9. missing data GO TO Q 71					
67. When you take ____, how often do you usually take it in a day or week?	50	61	10	21	32
1. more than once/day 5. 2-3 times/month 2. daily 6. once/month 3. 3-6 times/week 7. less than once/month 4. once or twice/week 8. no answer 9. missing data					
68. Where do you usually get ____?	51, 52	62, 63	11, 12	22, 23	33, 34
01. street buy 08. dealing 02. stolen 09. barter 03. gift from friend/family 10. family medicine cabinet 04. crew leader/boss 11. over-the-counter 05. legal prescription 12. other (specify _____) 06. illegal prescription 88. no answer 07. home grown/made 99. missing data					
69. What kinds of places do you usually take ____?	53	64	13	24	35
0. in the groves/fields 4. in the street 1. in own home 5. other public place 2. in friend's home 6. other (specify _____) 3. in a car 8. no answer 9. missing data					
70. Do you usually take ____ by yourself, with friends, or family?	54	65	14	25	36
1. alone 4. other (specify _____) 2. with friends 8. no answer 3. with family 9. missing data GO TO NEXT COLUMN					
71. When you took ____, for how long did you take it?	55	66	15	26	37
0. 3 weeks or less 5. 3-5 years 1. one month 6. 6-9 years 2. 2-5 months 7. 10 years or longer 3. 6-11 months 8. no answer 4. 1-2 years 9. missing data					
72. When you took ____, how often did you take it?	56	67	16	27	38
1. more than once/day 5. 2-3 times/month 2. daily 6. once/month 3. 3-6 times/week 7. less than once/month 4. once or twice/week 8. no answer 9. missing data GO TO NEXT COLUMN					

-9-

-153-

END
CARD
68-73
BLANK
74-76
USE
77-80
DECK
SEQ #

73. If someone in your family or a close friend were having a health problem, what would you do?

- | | |
|---|--|
| 0 ☐ nothing | 5 ☐ other (specify) _____ |
| 1 ☐ work it out in the family | 8 ☐ no answer |
| 2 ☐ go to a health center/doctor | 9 ☐ missing data |
| 3 ☐ go to priest/clergy | |
| 4 ☐ go to rootworker/curandero | |

39

74. If someone in your family or a close friend were having a problem with drugs, what would you do?

- | | |
|--|---|
| 0 ☐ nothing | 5 ☐ go to the rootworker/curandero |
| 1 ☐ work it out in the family | 6 ☐ other (specify) _____ |
| 2 ☐ go to a health center/doctor | 8 ☐ no answer |
| 3 ☐ go to a drug treatment center | 9 ☐ missing data |
| 4 ☐ go to a priest/clergy | |

40

75. If someone in your family or close friend were drinking too much, what would you do?

- | | |
|--|---|
| 0 ☐ nothing | 5 ☐ go to Alcoholics Anonymous |
| 1 ☐ work it out in the family | 6 ☐ go to the rootworker/curandero |
| 2 ☐ go to the health center/doctor | 7 ☐ other (specify) _____ |
| 3 ☐ go to a drug/alcohol treatment center | 8 ☐ no answer |
| 4 ☐ go to a priest/clergy | 9 ☐ missing data |

41

76. If someone in your family or a close friend were having emotional problems, what would you do?

- | | |
|---|---|
| 0 ☐ nothing | 4 ☐ go to the priest/clergy |
| 1 ☐ work it out in the family | 5 ☐ go to the rootworker/curandero |
| 2 ☐ go to the health center/doctor | 6 ☐ other (specify) _____ |
| 3 ☐ go to the mental health center | 8 ☐ no answer |
| | 9 ☐ missing data |

42

77. Do you know farmworkers who need help because they drink too much or take drugs?

- | |
|---|
| 0 ☐ None |
| 1 ☐ A few |
| 2 ☐ Several |
| 3 ☐ Most of them |
| 8 ☐ No answer |
| 9 ☐ Missing data |

43

78. Have you ever been arrested or held by the police? How many times in the last year?

- | | |
|---|--|
| 0 ☐ never arrested | 5 ☐ four arrests in the last year |
| 1 ☐ arrested, but not in the last year | 6 ☐ five or more arrests in the last year |
| 2 ☐ one arrest in the last year | 8 ☐ no answer |
| 3 ☐ two arrests in the last year | 9 ☐ missing data |
| 4 ☐ three arrests in the last year | |

44

79. Can you tell me any agency in this area that helps with drug problems? Any agency that helps with alcohol problems? Any agency that helps with mental health problems? (Indicate yes (1) only if respondent gives name. Don't mention agency yourself.)

(0) _____ No (1) _____ Yes (9) _____ Missing data

Three Door Substance Abuse Program	45
Beth Johnson Mental Health Center	46
Mid Florida Center for Alcoholism	47
Salvation Army	48
Primary Care - Orange County	49
Mental Health	

- | | | |
|---|--|----|
| 80. Do you have any physical or health problems at the present time? | Yes ----- 3
No ----- 1
No answer ----- 8
Missing data ----- 9 | 50 |
| 81. Do your hands tremble often enough to bother you? | Often ----- 3
Sometimes ----- 2
Never ----- 1
No answer ----- 8
Missing data ----- 9 | 51 |
| 82. Have you ever been bothered by your hands or feet sweating so that they feel damp and clammy? | Often ----- 3
Sometimes ----- 2
Never ----- 1
No answer ----- 8
Missing data ----- 9 | 52 |
| 83. Have you ever been bothered by your heart beating hard? | Often ----- 3
Sometimes ----- 2
Never ----- 1
No answer ----- 8
Missing data ----- 9 | 53 |
| 84. Do you tend to feel tired in the mornings? | Often ----- 3
Sometimes ----- 2
Never ----- 1
No answer ----- 8
Missing data ----- 9 | 54 |
| 85. Do you have any trouble getting to sleep or staying asleep? | Often ----- 3
Sometimes ----- 2
Never ----- 1
No answer ----- 8
Missing data ----- 9 | 55 |
| 86. How often are you bothered by having an upset stomach? | Often ----- 3
Sometimes ----- 2
Never ----- 1
No answer ----- 8
Missing data ----- 9 | 56 |
| 87. Are you bothered by nightmares (dreams that frighten you)? | Often ----- 3
Sometimes ----- 2
Never ----- 1
No answer ----- 8
Missing data ----- 9 | 57 |
| 88. Have you ever been troubled by "cold sweats"? | Often ----- 3
Sometimes ----- 2
Never ----- 1
No answer ----- 8
Missing data ----- 9 | 58 |
| 89. Do you feel that you are bothered by all sorts (different kinds) of ailments in different parts of your body? | Often ----- 3
Sometimes ----- 2
Never ----- 1
No answer ----- 8
Missing data ----- 9 | 59 |
| 90. Do you smoke? | Often ----- 3
Sometimes ----- 2
Never ----- 1
No answer ----- 8
Missing data ----- 9 | 60 |
| 91. Do you ever have loss of appetite? | Often ----- 3
Sometimes ----- 2
Never ----- 1
No answer ----- 8
Missing data ----- 9 | 61 |

92. Has any ill health affected the amount of work (or housework) that you do?	Often ----- 3 Sometimes ----- 2 Never ----- 1 No answer ----- 8 Missing data ----- 9	62
93. Do you ever feel weak all over?	Often ----- 3 Sometimes ----- 2 Never ----- 1 No answer ----- 8 Missing data ----- 9	63
94. Do you tend to lose weight when you worry	Often ----- 3 Sometimes ----- 2 Never ----- 1 No answer ----- 8 Missing data ----- 9	64
95. Do you ever have spells of dizziness?	Often ----- 3 Sometimes ----- 2 Never ----- 1 No answer ----- 8 Missing data ----- 9	65
96. Have you ever been bothered by shortness of breath when you were not exerting yourself?	Often ----- 3 Sometimes ----- 2 Never ----- 1 No answer ----- 8 Missing data ----- 9	66
97. For the most part, do you feel healthy enough to carry out things that you would like to do?	Often ----- 3 Sometimes ----- 2 Never ----- 1 No answer ----- 8 Missing data ----- 9	67
98. Do you feel in good spirits?	Most of the time ----- 3 Sometimes ----- 2 Very few times ----- 1 No answer ----- 8 Missing data ----- 9	68
99. Do you sometimes wonder if anything is worthwhile any more?	Often ----- 3 Sometimes ----- 2 Never ----- 1 No answer ----- 8 Missing data ----- 9	69

INTERVIEWER: Please rate the respondent along the following 3 categories:

I. What was the respondent's understanding of the interview?

Did not understand at all	1
Had difficulty understanding	2
Understood fairly well	3
Understood completely	4

70

II. How cooperative was the respondent?

Not cooperative at all	1
Somewhat uncooperative	2
Somewhat cooperative	3
Very cooperative	4

71

III. How honest do you feel the respondent was in answering the questions?

Not honest at all	1
Somewhat honest	2
Fairly honest	3
Extremely honest	4

72

73 - Blank
74 - 76 Use
77 - 80 Deck
Sequence

APPENDIX B
Survey Instrument - Spanish
F. T. U. Farmworker Substance
Abuse Project

OFFICE USE

Card 1	
Case Number	1-4
Card No.	5

Su participación en este estudio es voluntaria. Eso quiere decir que no es obligatorio que Vd. conteste las preguntas, pero cualquier respuesta que Vd. nos ofrezca nos ayudaría mucho. Si encuentre una pregunta que Vd. preferiría no contestar, omitala. Sería mejor omitirla que no decir la verdad. Ni queremos saber su nombre, y todo lo que Vd. nos diga no afectará su nombre. Nadie sabrá quien es usted. Tiene la libertad de dejar de contestar las preguntas en cualquier momento. La información que Vd. nos ofrezca se usará en planificación para mejores servicios sociales para migrantes.

Entervistante: _____

Código _____ 7,8

Revisado por: _____

Entrevista cumplida en:

Fecha: _____

Inglés	1
Español	2

9

Hora empezada: _____

Hora cumplida: _____

Estado De obrero agrícola o migrante

¿Ha trabajado (O Vd. o cualquier miembro de su familia) como migrante o en la huerta (legumbres, frutas, semillero, ganado, aves) por lo menos 25 días durante los últimos doce meses?

(SI CONTESTA "NO" CONCLUYA LA ENTREVISTA.)

1. ¿Se ha mudado Vd. o pasado noches afuera de la casa para que Vd. pudiera trabajar en trabajos agrícolas durante los últimos doce meses?

No	0	→ Ir a Preg. 3
Si	1	
No contesta	8	

10

2. Cuando Vd. sigue las cosechas, ¿Viaja Vd. usualmente. . . ?

_____ Solamente en Florida?
_____ A otros estados? Si en otros estados, ¿cuales? (especificar) _____

Leave for Office	
Intrastate	0
Eastern Stream	1
Midwestern	2
Both streams	3
Other	4
No answer	8
Missing data	9

11

3. ¿Qué edad tiene Vd.? _____ (88 quiere decir que no contesta; 99 quiere decir dato omitido) 12,13

4. Sexo (1) _____ Nombre (2) _____ Mujer (9) _____ Dato omitido 14

5. Identidad racial o étnica (observar, y si no está seguro, preguntar)

1 _____ Negro	5 _____ Indio Americano o Indígena
2 _____ Blanco (no hispanico)	6 _____ Asiático o del pacífico
3 _____ Mexicano, o Mexicano-Morteamericano	7 _____ Otro (especificar) _____
4 _____ Otra hispanico (especificar) _____	8 _____ No contesta
	9 _____ Dato omitido 15

6. ¿Cuál religión practica Vd.?

0 _____ Ninguna	5 _____ Metodista/Presbiteriana/Luterana
1 _____ Evangélica (Bautista)	6 _____ Masarena
2 _____ Pentecotes	7 _____ Otra (especificar) _____
3 _____ Santificada	8 _____ No contesta
4 _____ Católica	9 _____ Dato omitido 16

7. ¿Cuántas personas viven en la misma casa con Vd.? _____ 17,18

8. ¿Quiénes son? Cuando el sujeto nombra una persona, indique 1 (sí) el lado de la clase de pariente nombrada.
(0) No (1) Sí (8) No contesta (9) Dato omitido

Padre 19	Esposo (a) 23
Madre 20	Hijos e Hijas 24
Hermanos y hermanas 21	Nietos y nietas 25
Abuelos 22	Otros parientes 26
	Otros no parientes 27

9. ¿Cuántos parientes viven con Vd.? _____ 28,29

10. ¿Cuántos no parientes viven con Vd.? _____ 30,31

11. ¿Quién (diría Vd.) tiene la palabra final en decisiones importantes en la casa suya?

1 _____ Su mismo	5 _____ Otros parientes
2 _____ Padre	6 _____ Otros no parientes
3 _____ Madre	8 _____ No contesta
4 _____ Abuelos	9 _____ Dato omitido 32
	7 _____ Esposo (a)

12. ¿Vive Vd. en un encampamiento (campo)?

(0) _____ No (1) _____ Sí (8) _____ No contesta (9) _____ Dato omitido 33

13. ¿A qué grado alcanzó Vd. en la escuela?

												Universidad o vocacional				
01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	16+

(88) No contesta (99) Dato omitido 34,35

14. ¿Todavía está Vd. en una escuela?

(0) _____ No (1) _____ Sí (8) _____ No contesta (9) _____ Dato omitido 36

15. ¿Ha asistido Vd. una escuela vocacional o técnica? ¿Terminó Vd. el curso?

(0) _____ Nunca asistió (8) _____ No contesta

(1) _____ Asistió, pero no cumplió (9) _____ Dato omitido 37

(2) _____ Asistió y cumplió

16. ¿Cuánto ganó Vd. durante los últimos doce meses?

1 _____ Menos de \$1,000	5 _____ \$4,000 - \$4,999
2 _____ \$1,000 - \$1,999	6 _____ Más de \$5,000
3 _____ \$2,000 - \$2,999	8 _____ No contesta
4 _____ \$3,000 - \$3,999	9 _____ Dato omitido 38

17. Aproximadamente cuánto en total ganaron todas las personas de su casa durante los últimos doce meses? (Incluya el ingreso del sujeto.)

01 _____ Menos de \$1,000	06 _____ \$5,000 - \$5,999
02 _____ \$1,000 - \$1,999	07 _____ \$6,000 - \$6,999
03 _____ \$2,000 - \$2,999	08 _____ \$7,000 - \$7,999
04 _____ \$3,000 - \$3,999	09 _____ Más de \$8,000
05 _____ \$4,000 - \$4,999	88 _____ No contesta
	99 _____ Dato omitido 39,40

EL ALCOHOL

18. ¿Cuántos años tenía Vd. cuando Vd. probó la cerveza, el vino, o el licor por la primera vez? (Si el sujeto dice que nunca, pregunte si nunca en toda la vida los haya probado.)

Nunca probado	00
No contesta si haya probado o no	88
Dato omitido	99

Escriba edad	
Ha usado, no contesta la edad	87

IR A PREG. 35, P.4

41,42

19. ¿Cuántas veces ha probado Vd. el vino, la cerveza, o el licor?

Una o dos veces	0
3 - 19 veces	1

IR A PREG 35, P.5

20 - 59 veces	2
60 veces o más	3
No contesta	8
Dato omitido	9

43

20. ¿Cuándo fue la última vez que Vd. tomó la cerveza, el vino, o el licor?

Hoy	0
Ayer	1
En los últimos 7 días	2
En los últimos 30 días	3

(SI MENOS DE 30 DÍAS, IR A PREG.21)

En los últimos 6 meses	4
En el último año	5
Más de un año antes	6
No contesta	8
Dato omitido	9

(SI MÁS DE 30 DÍAS, IR A PREG. 32, P.4)

44

21. ¿Con qué frecuencia (que tan seguido) tomó Vd. por lo general?

Más de una vez al día	0
Cada día	1
3 - 6 veces cada semana	2
Uno o dos veces la semana	3
2 - 3 veces al mes	4
Una vez al mes	5
Menos de una vez al mes	6
No contesta	8
Dato omitido	9

45

22. ¿Se cree Vd. un tomador normal?

No	0
Si	1
No contesta	8
Dato omitido	9

46

23. ¿Creen sus amigos que Vd. es un tomador normal?

No	0
Si	1
No contesta	8
Dato omitido	9

47

24. ¿Qué cantidad de cerveza, vino o licor toma Vd. cada semana?

SI TOMA CERVEZA, PONGA CANTIDAD TOMADA POR SEMANA			
Escoja solamente una medida	Latas o botellas (de 12 onzas)	0	48,49
	Cuartos (32 onzas)	0	50,51
	Paquetes de seis	0	52,53
	Cajas	0	54,55
Toma, pero menos de semanalmente		98	
No toma		00	
No contesta		88	
SI TOMA VINO, PONGA CANTIDAD TOMA POR SEMANA			
Escoja solamente una medida	Vasos (como para agua, de 8 onzas)	0	56,57
	Botellas de medio cuarto (16 onzas)	0	58,59
	Cuartos (32 onzas)	0	60,61
Toma vino, pero menos de semanalmente		98	
No toma vino		00	
No contesta		88	
SI TOMA LICOR, PONGA LA CANTIDAD TOMADA POR SEMANA			
Escoja solamente una medida	Tragos (shots de 1 1/2 onzas)	0	62,63
	Botellas de medio cuarto (16 onzas)	0	64,65
	Botellas de quinta de galon (25 onzas)	0	66,67
Toma licor, pero menos de semanalmente		98	
No toma licor		00	
No contesta		88	

-3-

-159-

25. Mientras que Vd. esta tomando, ¿toma Vd. el licor, cerveza o el vino aparte, o toma Vd. una clase de bebida junto con otro?

Aperte	0
Mixtos (mezclados)	1
No contesta	8
Dato omitido	9

68

26. ¿Algunas veces se siente Vd. mal por culpa de su manera de tomar?(porque toma)

No	0
Si	1
No contesta	8
Dato omitido	9

69

27. Usualmente ¿dónde consigue Vd. su cerveza, vino, o licor?

Regalado de amigo/familia	1
Licoreria	2
Groceria (tienda)	3
Jefe de trabajo/patron	4
Cantinas o bares	5
Otro (especifique)	6
No contesta	8
Dato omitido	9

70

END CARD

28. ¿Se preocupan su esposa o su familia o la gente con quienes Vd. vive de su manera de tomar?

No	0
Si	1
No contesta	8
Dato omitido	9

CARD 2

6

29. Usualmente ¿dónde toma Vd., y usualmente con quienes?

En la finca o la huerta	0
En el campo (camp)	1
En su propia casa	2
En la casa de un amigo	3
En un carro	4
En la calle, un cantina (bar) o en otro lugar publico	5
En cualquier lugar	6
Otro (especifique)	7
No contesta	8
Dato omitido	9

7

Sólo	0
Con amigos	1
Con la familia propia	2
No contesta	8
Dato omitido	9

8

30. Después de una noche de tomar, ¿a veces se despierta Vd. y encuentra que no puede acordarse de parte de lo que pasó la noche pasada?

No	0
Si	1
No contesta	8
Dato omitido	9

9

31. ¿Algunas veces toma Vd. en la mañana?

No	0
Si	1
No contesta	8
Dato omitido	9

10

32. Cuando Vd. tomaba la cerveza, el vino, o el licor, ¿a través de cuanto tiempo tomaba Vd.?

3 semanas o menos	0
un mes	1
2 - 5 meses	2
6 - 11 meses	3
1 - 2 años	4
3 - 5 años	5
6 - 9 años	6
10 años o más	7
No contesta	8
Dato omitido	9

11

33. Cuando tomaba, ¿con que frecuencia generalmente tomaba Vd.?

más de una vez al día	0
cada día	1
3 - 6 veces por la semana	2
1 o 2 veces por semana	3
2 - 3 veces al mes	4
una vez al mes	5
menos de una vez al mes	6
No contesta	8
Dato omitido	9

12

34. Cuando Vd. tomaba, ¿qué cantidad de cerveza, vino, o licor tomaba Vd. por semana generalmente?

SI TOMÓ CERVEZA, PONGA CANTIDAD TOMADA POR SEMANA		
Escoja solamente una medida	Latas o botellas (de 12 onzas)	☐
	Cuartos (32 onzas)	☐
	Paquetes de seis	☐
	Cajas	☐
Tomó, pero menos de semanalmente		98
No tomó		00
No contesta		88

13,14
15,16
17,18
19,20

SI TOMÓ VINO, PONGA CANTIDAD TOMADA POR SEMANA		
Escoja solamente una medida	Vasos (como para agua, de 8 onzas)	☐
	Botellas de medio cuarto (16 onzas)	☐
	Cuartos (32 onzas)	☐
Tomó vino, pero menos de semanalmente		98
No tomó vino		00
No contesta		88

21,22
23,24
25,26

SI TOMÓ LICOR, PONGA LA CANTIDAD TOMADA POR SEMANA		
Escoja solamente una medida	Tragos (shots de 1½ onzas)	☐
	Botellas de medio cuarto (16 onzas)	☐
	Botellas de quinta de galon (25 onzas)	☐
Tomó licor, pero menos de semanalmente		98
No tomó licor		00
No contesta		88

27,28
29,30
31,32

IR A PREG. 35, P.5
MARIHUANA

LA MARIHUANA Y/O HACHÍS

35. ¿Alguna vez ha probado Vd. la marihuana (mota, monte, grifa) o el hachís (hash)?

Si, ambos	1
Si, solo la marihuana	2
Si, solo el hachís	3

33

No	0
No contesta	8
Dato omitido	9

IR A PREG 43, P.6
(INHALADO)

36. ¿Qué edad tenía cuando probó la marihuana por la primera vez?

Ponga edad	
No contesta	88
Dato omitido	99

34, 35

37. ¿Cuántas veces en la vida ha usado Vd. la marihuana o el hachís?

Una a dos veces	0
3 - 9 veces	1
10 - 29 veces	2
30 - 59 veces	3
60 veces o más	4
No contesta	8
Dato omitido	9

IR A PREG 43, P.6
(INHALADO)

36

38. ¿Cuándo fué la última vez que Vd. fumó la marihuana o el hachís?

Hoy	0
Ayer	1
En los últimos siete días	2
En los últimos 30 días	3

37

En los últimos 6 meses	4
El año pasado	5
Hace mas de un año	6
No contesta	8
Dato omitido	9

39. ¿Con qué frecuencia generalmente fuma Vd.?

Más de una vez al día	0
Cada día	1
3 - 6 veces cada semana	2
1 - 2 veces cada semana	3
2 - 3 veces al mes	4
Una vez al mes	5
Menos de una vez al mes	6
No contesta	8
Dato omitido	9

38

42. Cuando Vd. fumaba la marihuana, ¿con qué frecuencia la fumaba?

Más de una vez al día	0
Cada día	1
3 - 6 veces por semana	2
1 - 2 veces por semana	3
2 - 3 veces al mes	4
Una vez al mes	5
Menos de una vez al mes	6
No contesta	8
Dato omitido	9

42

40. ¿Dónde consigue Vd. su marihuana o hachís usualmente?

Compra callejera	1
Regalado por familia o amistad	2
Jefe de trabajo	3
Cultivo propio	4
Otra (especifique)	5
No contesta	8
Dato omitido	9

39

IR A PREG 43, P.6
(INHALADO)

41. ¿Dónde y con quien fuma Vd. la marihuana usualmente?

En la huerta o en la finca	0
En el campo (camp)	1
En su propia casa	2
En la casa de un amigo	3
En un carro	4
En la calle o en otros lugares públicos	5
Otra (especifique)	6
No contesta	8
Dato omitido	9

40

Sólo	1
Con amigos	2
Con la familia	3
No contesta	8
Dato omitido	9

41

INHALADO

43. Alguna vez ¿ha inhalado Vd. una cosa como para ponerse en onda o loco?

Si	1
----	---

No	0
No contesta	8
Data omitida	9

IR A PREG. 53, P.8

43

44. ¿Ha olido o inhalado para ponerse en onda. . .

nitrous oxide (whippit), amyl nitrate (snappers)	0
rocíos de aerosol (pam, spray paint, gold-flecked paint)	1
preparaciones para limpiar (carbón, toluena, líquidos)	2
pegamento	3
gasolina	4
Cloroformo, eter	5
rocíos nasales	6
siner	7
No contesta	8
Data omitido	9

44-46

45. ¿Qué edad tenía Vd. cuando probó una cosa así (inhalantes) por la primera vez?

Ponga edad exacta	
No contesta	88
Data omitido	99

47,48

46. ¿Cuántas veces en la vida ha usado Vd. inhalantes así?

una o dos veces	0
3 - 9 veces	1

IR A PREG. 53, P.8

10 - 29 veces	2
30 - 59 veces	3
60 veces o más	4
No contesta	8
Data omitido	9

49

47. ¿Cuándo fue la última vez que Vd. olió inhalantes para ponerse en onda?

Hoy	0
Ayer	1
En los últimos 7 días	2
En los últimos 30 días	3

(SI CONTESTA 30 DIAS O MEN VAYA A LA PREGUNTA 48
EN LA PAGINA 7.)

En los últimos 6 meses	4
Durante el año pasado	5
Hace mas de un año	6
No contesta	8
Data omitido	9

(SI CONTESTA MAS DE 30 DIAS,
VAYA A LA PREGUNTA 51, P.8)

50

-6-

48. ¿Con qué frecuencia huele Vd. cosas así (inhalantes) para ponerse en onda?

Más de una vez al día	1
Cada día	2
3 - 6 veces la semana	3
1 - 2 veces la semana	4
2 - 3 veces al mes	5
Una vez al mes	6
Menos de una vez al mes	7
No contesta	8
Dato omitido	9

51

49. ¿Dónde usualmente consigue Vd. las cosas así (inhalantes) que Vd. huele?

Compra callejera	0
Regaladas por familia o por amistad	1
Jefe de trabajo	2
Robadas de tiendas o talleres	3
De la casa propia	4
Comercio	5
Compradas de una tienda	6
Otro (especifique)	7
No contesta	8
Dato omitido	9

52

50. ¿Dónde y con quién usualmente inhala Vd. cosas así para ponerse en onda?

En la huerta o en la finca	0
En el campo (camp)	1
En su propia casa	2
En la casa de un amigo	3
En un carro	4
En la calle o en otros lugares públicos	5
Otra (especifique)	6
No contesta	8
Dato omitido	9

Sólo	1
Con amigos	2
Con la familia	3
Otro	4
No contesta	8
Dato omitido	9

53

54

IR A PREG. 53, P.8

51. Cuando Vd. estaba oliendo cosa para ponerse en onda cuánto tiempo olía Vd. esas cosas?

3 semanas o menor	0
Un mes	1
2 - 5 meses	2
6 - 11 meses	3
1 - 2 años	4
3 - 5 años	5
6 - 9 años	6
10 años o más	7
No contesta	8
Dato omitido	9

55

52. Cuando Vd. estaba oliendo así ¿con qué frecuencia lo hacía?

Más de una vez al día	1
Cada día	2
1 - 2 veces la semana	3
2 - 3 veces al mes	4
Una vez al mes	5
Menos de una vez al mes	6
No contesta	8
Dato omitido	9

56

CONSUMO DE OTRAS DROGAS:

Ponga un círculo alrededor de cualquiera sustancia (droga) probado por el sujeto. Llene la columna entera debajo del código apropiado de droga. Si cualquiera información específica no se pueda obtener del sujeto, ponga "B" en la cajita que corresponde a la información inobtenible. No deje la cajita en blanco.

SEDATIVOS tranquilizantes equanil, valium librium, mepro- bamente, meta- qualone (Pastillas para los nervios)	BARBITÚRICOS pe'abajos, azulillos, diablo rojo, toraxina (Pastillas para ayudarle a dormir)	AMFETAMINAS pa' arribes, negrillos, benzedrina, dexedrina (pastillas que ayudan a los pacientes que están de dieta, pastillas que ayudan a uno quedarse des- pierto)	OPIADOS el opio, para- górico, la mor- fina, caldo de pollo, la morfina metadono ilegal (algo fuerte pa' el dolor)	
53. ¿Alguna vez le ha recetado un médico _____? (Indique las drogas mencionadas por el sujeto.)	57	6	19	32
0. No 1. sí 8. No contesta 9. dato omitido				
54. ¿He probado Ud. pastillas como _____ para ponerse en onda o borracho?	58	7	20	33
0. No 1. sí 8. No contesta 9. dato omitido				
55. ¿Qué edad tenía Ud. cuando probó _____ por la primera vez?	59,60	8,9	21,22	34,35
56. ¿Cuántas veces en la vida ha usado Ud. _____?	61	10	23	36
1. una o dos veces 2. 3-9 veces 3. 10-29 veces 4. 30-59 veces 5. 60 veces o mas 6. no contesta 7. dato omitido				
57. ¿Cuándo fue la última vez que Ud. usó _____?	62	11	24	37
1. hoy 2. en los últimos 7 días 3. en los últimos 30 días 4. en los últimos 6 meses 5. durante el año pasado 6. hace más de un año 7. no contesta 8. dato omitido				
58. ¿Cuándo anda usando _____ con qué frecuencia lo hace Ud.?	63	12	25	38
1. más de una vez al día 2. cada día 3. 3-6 veces la semana 4. 1-2 veces la semana 5. 2-3 veces al mes 6. una vez al mes 7. menos de una vez al mes 8. no contesta 9. dato omitido				
59. Generalmente, ¿dónde consigue Ud. _____?	64,65	13,14	26,27	39,40
01. compra callejera 02. robada 03. regalado por familia o amistad 04. jefe de trabajo 05. receta legal 06. receta de contrabando 07. hecha en casa 08. comercio (por dinero) 09. comercio (por cosas parecidas) 10. gabinete familiar de medicinas 11. compra legítima 12. otro (especifique) BB. no contesta 99. dato omitido				
60. ¿Dónde usualmente usa Ud. _____?	66	15	28	41
0. en la huerta 1. en su propia casa 2. en la casa de un amigo 3. en un carro 4. en la calle 5. en otro lugar público 6. otro (especifique) 7. no contesta 8. dato omitido				
61. ¿Con quien toma Ud. _____ usualmente?	67	16	29	42
1. sólo 2. con amigos 3. con familia 4. otro (especifique) 5. no contesta 6. dato omitido				
62. Cuando andaba usando _____ ¿cuánto tiempo la usaba?	68	17	30	43
0. 3 semanas o menos 1. 1 mes 2. 2-5 meses 3. 6-11 meses 4. 1-2 años 5. 3-5 años 6. 6-9 años 7. 10 años o más 8. no contesta 9. dato omitido				
63. Cuando andaba usando _____ con qué frecuencia la usaba?	69	18	31	44
1. más de una vez al día 2. cada día 3. 3-6 veces la semana 4. 1-2 veces la semana 5. 2-3 veces al mes 6. una vez al mes 7. menos de una vez al mes 8. no contesta 9. dato omitido				
VAYA A LA COLUMNA PROXIMA				45 BLANK

END CARD
70-73 BLANK
74-76 USE
77-80 DECK SEQ.#

CONSUMO DE OTRAS DROGAS:

Ponga un círculo alrededor de cualquiera sustancia (droga) probado por el sujeto. Llene la columna entera debajo del código apropiado de droga. Si cualquiera información específica no se puede obtener del sujeto, ponga "8" en la cajita que corresponde a la información inobtenible. No deje la cajita en blanco.

	LA HEROINA	LA COCAÍNA Perico, Nieve, Polvito	P C P Polvito, THC Polvito de an- gel, hierba mala, super hierba, ciclon de cristal, tran- quilizante de elefante, puerco, pildora de paz	ALUCINATORIOS LSD, STP, DMT, Mescalina	OTROS DROGA Nombradas por los Sujetos
64. ¿Alguna vez en la vida, ha probado Ud. _____?	46,47	57,58	6,7	17,18	28,29
00. nunca probó estas drogas 88. no contesta ¿A qué edad la probó Ud. por la primera vez _____? (Ponga la edad exacto) SI EL SUJETO NO HA PROBADO ESTA DROGA, VAYA A LA PRÓXIMA COLUMNA					
65. ¿Cuántas veces en la vida ha usado Ud. _____?	48	59	8	19	30
1. una o dos veces 2. 3 - 9 veces SI 9 VECES O MENOS VAYA A LA COLUMNA PRÓXIMA 3. 10 - 29 veces 4. 30 - 59 veces 5. 60 veces o más 8. no contesta 9. dato omitido					
66. ¿Cuándo fue la última vez que Ud. usó _____?	49	60	9	20	31
1. hoy 2. en los últimos 7 días 3. en los últimos 30 días 4. en los últimos 6 meses 5. durante el año pasado 6. hace más de un año 8. no contesta 9. dato omitido VAYA A PREG. 71					
67. Cuando anda usando _____ ¿con qué frecuencia lo hace Ud.?	50	61	10	21	32
1. más de una vez al día 2. cada día 3. 3-6 veces la semana 4. 1-2 veces la semana 5. 2-3 veces al mes 6. una vez al mes 7. menos de una vez al mes 8. no contesta 9. dato omitido					
68. Generalmente, ¿dónde consigue Ud. _____?	51,52	62,63	11,12	22,23	33,34
01. compra callejera 02. robada 03. regalado por familia o amistad 04. jefe de trabajo 05. receta legal 06. receta de contrabando 07. hecha en casa 08. comercio (por dinero) 09. comercio (por cosas parecidas) 10. gabinete familiar de medicinas 11. compra legítima 12. otro (especifique) 88. no contesta 99. dato omitido					
69. ¿Dónde usualmente usa Ud. _____?	53	64	13	24	35
0. en la huerta 1. en su propia casa 2. en la casa de un amigo 3. en un carro 4. en la calle 5. en otro lugar público 6. otro (especifique) 8. no contesta 9. dato omitido					
70. ¿Con quién toma Ud. _____ usualmente?	54	65	14	25	36
1. sólo 2. con amigos 3. con familia VAYA A LA COLUMNA PRÓXIMA 4. otro (especifique) 8. no contesta 9. dato omitido					
71. Cuando andaba usando _____, ¿cuánto tiempo la usaba?	55	66	15	26	37
0. 3 semanas o menos 1. 1 mes 2. 2-5 meses 3. 6-11 meses 4. 1-2 años 5. 3-5 años 6. 6-9 años 7. 10 años o más 8. no contesta 9. dato omitido					
72. Cuando andaba usando _____, ¿con qué frecuencia la usaba?	56	67	16	27	38
1. más de una vez al día 2. cada día 3. 3-6 veces la semana 4. 2-3 veces al mes 6. una vez al mes 7. menos de una vez al mes 8. no contesta 9. dato omitido VAYA A LA COLUMNA PRÓXIMA					

END CARD
68-73 BLANK
74-76 USE
77-80 DECK SEQ. #

-9-

-165-

73. Si alguien en su familia o un buen amigo tuviera un problema de la salud, ¿qué haría Ud.?

- 0 ☐ nada
1 ☐ tratar con el problema adentro de la familia
2 ☐ pedir ayuda de la clínica de salud o de un médico
3 ☐ pedir ayuda del cura o de la iglesia

- 4 ☐ pedir ayuda de un curandero
5 ☐ otra cosa (especifique _____)
8 ☐ no contesta
9 ☐ dato omitido

39

74. Si alguien en su familia o un buen amigo tuviera problemas con las drogas, ¿qué haría Ud.?

- 0 ☐ nada
1 ☐ tratar con el problema adentro de la familia
2 ☐ pedir ayuda de la clínica de salud o de un médico
3 ☐ pedir ayuda de un centro de tratamiento para drogas

- 4 ☐ pedir ayuda del cura o de la iglesia
5 ☐ pedir ayuda de un curandero
6 ☐ otra cosa (especifique _____)
8 ☐ no contesta
9 ☐ dato omitido

40

75. Si alguien en su familia o un buen amigo estuviera tomando demasiado, ¿qué haría Ud.?

- 0 ☐ nada
1 ☐ tratar con el problema adentro de la familia
2 ☐ pedir ayuda de la clínica o de un médico
3 ☐ pedir ayuda del centro de tratamiento para el abuso de las drogas y el alcohol

- 4 ☐ pedir ayuda del cura o de la iglesia
5 ☐ pedir ayuda de Alcohólicos Anónimos
6 ☐ pedir ayuda de un curandero
7 ☐ otra cosa (especifique _____)
8 ☐ no contesta
9 ☐ dato omitido

41

76. Si alguien en su familia o un buen amigo tuviera problemas emocionales, ¿qué haría Ud.?

- 0 ☐ nada
1 ☐ tratar con el problema adentro de la familia
2 ☐ pedir ayuda de la clínica de salud o de un médico
3 ☐ pedir ayuda de la clínica de salud o mental

- 4 ☐ pedir ayuda del cura
5 ☐ pedir ayuda del curandero
6 ☐ otra (especifique _____)
8 ☐ no contesta
9 ☐ dato omitido

42

77. ¿Conoce Ud. a migrantes o labores que necesitan ayuda porque toman demasiado o usan drogas?

- 0 ☐ ningunos
1 ☐ pocas
2 ☐ varios

- 3 ☐ la mayoría
8 ☐ no contesta
9 ☐ dato omitido

43

78. ¿Alguna vez le han detenido la policía?

- 0 ☐ nunca detenido
1 ☐ detenido, pero no durante este año
2 ☐ detenido una vez durante este año
3 ☐ detenido dos veces durante este año
4 ☐ detenido tres veces durante este año

- 5 ☐ detenido cuatro veces durante este año
6 ☐ detenido cinco veces o más durante este año
8 ☐ no contesta
9 ☐ dato omitido

44

79. ¿Puede Ud. mencionar una agencia en este condado que ayuda a la gente que tenga problemas con las drogas?
 ¿Una agencia que ayuda con problemas del consumo del alcohol? ¿Una agencia que ayuda con problemas de la salud mental? (Indique "sí" solamente si el sujeto mismo puede nombrar la agencia. No nombre ninguna de la lista.)

0=No 1=Si 9=Dato omitido

Thee Door Substance Abuse Program _____
 Beth Johnson Mental Health Center _____
 Mid Florida Center for Alcoholism _____
 Salvation Army _____
 Primary Care - Orange County _____
 Mental Health _____

45
46
47
48
49

80. ¿Tiene usted problemas físicos o de salud, ahora?	Sí _____ 3 No _____ 1 No contesta _____ 8 Dato omitido _____ 9	50
81. ¿Le tiemblan bastante sus manos como para molestarle?	A menudo _____ 3 A veces _____ 2 Nunca _____ 1 No contesta _____ 8 Dato omitido _____ 9	51
82. ¿Algunas veces le han molestado sus manos o pies porque sudan y se sienten empapados o resbalosos?	A menudo _____ 3 A veces _____ 2 Nunca _____ 1 No contesta _____ 8 Dato omitido _____ 9	52
83. ¿Algunas veces le han molestado las palpitaciones fuertes, o golpes duros del corazón?	A menudo _____ 3 A veces _____ 2 Nunca _____ 1 No contesta _____ 8 Dato omitido _____ 9	53
84. ¿Durante las mañanas, tiende usted a sentirse cansado?	A menudo _____ 3 A veces _____ 2 Nunca _____ 1 No contesta _____ 8 Dato omitido _____ 9	54
85. ¿Le cuesta dormirse, o quedarse dormido?	A menudo _____ 3 A veces _____ 2 Nunca _____ 1 No contesta _____ 8 Dato omitido _____ 9	55
86. ¿Tiene malestares estomacales? (dolor, náuseas, agruras...)	A menudo _____ 3 A veces _____ 2 Nunca _____ 1 No contesta _____ 8 Dato omitido _____ 9	56
87. ¿Le molestan las pesadillas?	A menudo _____ 3 A veces _____ 2 Nunca _____ 1 No contesta _____ 8 Dato omitido _____ 9	57
88. ¿Algunas veces le han molestado los escalofríos?	A menudo _____ 3 A veces _____ 2 Nunca _____ 1 No contesta _____ 8 Dato omitido _____ 9	58
89. ¿Siente usted malestares en varias zonas del cuerpo?	A menudo _____ 3 A veces _____ 2 Nunca _____ 1 No contesta _____ 8 Dato omitido _____ 9	59
90. ¿Fuma usted? (blancos)	A menudo _____ 3 A veces _____ 2 Nunca _____ 1 No contesta _____ 8 Dato omitido _____ 9	60
91. ¿Algunas veces experimenta Ud. pérdida del apetito?	A menudo _____ 3 A veces _____ 2 Nunca _____ 1 No contesta _____ 8 Dato omitido _____ 9	61

-11-

-167-

92. ¿Le ha afectado la salud en cuanto al trabajo que usted desempeña cada día?

A menudo _____ 3
A veces _____ 2
Nunca _____ 1
No contesta _____ 8
Dato omitido _____ 9

62

93. ¿Algunas veces siente Ud. debilidad en todo el cuerpo?

A menudo _____ 3
A veces _____ 2
Nunca _____ 1
No contesta _____ 8
Dato omitido _____ 9

63

94. ¿Tiende Ud. a perder de peso cuando se preocupa por algo?

A menudo _____ 3
A veces _____ 2
Nunca _____ 1
No contesta _____ 8
Dato omitido _____ 9

64

95. ¿Algunas veces tiene Ud. tiempos de mareos o de vértigos?

A menudo _____ 3
A veces _____ 2
Nunca _____ 1
No contesta _____ 8
Dato omitido _____ 9

65

96. ¿Algunas veces le ha molestado ser corto de resuello, sin ejercitarse?

A menudo _____ 3
A veces _____ 2
Nunca _____ 1
No contesta _____ 8
Dato omitido _____ 9

66

97. ¿Por lo general, se siente bastante saludable para hacer las cosas que quiere o que le gusta hacer?

A menudo _____ 3
A veces _____ 2
Nunca _____ 1
No contesta _____ 8
Dato omitido _____ 9

67

98. ¿Se siente de buen ánimo?

La mayoría del tiempo _____ 3
A veces _____ 2
Nunca _____ 1
No contesta _____ 8
Dato omitido _____ 9

68

99. ¿Algunas veces se pregunta Ud. si ya nada vale la pena?

A menudo _____ 3
A veces _____ 2
Nunca _____ 1
No contesta _____ 8
Dato omitido _____ 9

69

INTERVIEWER: Please rate the respondent along the following 3 categories:

I. ¿Cómo entendió la entrevista el sujeto?

No entendió ni jota	1
Entendió, pero con dificultad	2
Entendió más o menos bien	3
Entendió completamente	4

70

II. ¿Como cooperó el sujeto?

No cooperó en lo mas mínimo	1
Algo incooperativo	2
Parcialmente cooperativo	3
Muy cooperativo	4

71

III. ¿Cree Ud. que el sujeto contestó las preguntas honestamente?

De ninguna manera	1
Algo mentiroso	2
Algo honesto	3
Sumamente honesto	4

72

APPENDIX C

Farmworker Substance Abuse Project

FIELD MANUAL
May, 1978

This Manual was Prepared by:

Florida Technological University
Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker Project
116-B East 5th Street
Apopka, Florida 32703

Through a Subcontract with:

Thee Door of Central Florida, Inc.
1710 W. Colonial Drive
Orlando, Florida 32804

National Institute on Drug Abuse, Grant No. DA-01808-03

Beth Arnow, Project Coordinator
Mozzelle Nichols, Secretary

I. INTRODUCTION

A. OVERVIEW OF THE SUBSTANCE USE PROJECT

Florida Technological University (FTU) and Thee Door Substance Abuse Program are working on this project to study the extent of alcohol and drug use and mental health needs of migrant and seasonal farmworkers.

Thee Door is a local drug treatment center with offices in Orlando, Apopka, and Winter Garden. Staff from Thee Door are working with persons in rural areas, but no one knows if everyone who needs Thee Door's services are receiving help. Thee Door also does not know what drugs farmworkers are using, which makes a difference in the kinds of treatment services that are set up. Thus, the work that we are doing will help Thee Door meet the needs of all persons, including farmworkers.

The funds for this project come from the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) in Washington, D.C. The work that we are doing will help NIDA in deciding where federal drug treatment and mental health dollars should go. If we find that alcohol and drug use is a serious problem among farmworkers, NIDA will have reason to put more money into programs for those people. This type of research is also necessary to convince Congress to put more money in this area.

B. PURPOSE OF THE INTERVIEW

The work that you are doing is the cornerstone of this project. Using the same interview form, you will talk with a number of farmworkers and ask them some basic questions about themselves and their general mental health; and detailed questions about their use of alcohol and drugs. After a total of 800 interviews have been conducted, all the information will be put in a computer and analyzed to see how many people are using the various substances, and if there are any common characteristics among people who take alcohol or drugs.

The analyses that will be done and the final report will only be as good as the information that you collect. That is the reason that we are taking so much time for training you, and if you have any questions at any time you should ask them. All the work that you do will be carefully checked, and if there are any problems, someone will work with you right away to help clear them up. The importance of your work cannot be overestimated. Accurate information is essential and your complete understanding of your task is necessary.

Sections II and V gives information on general procedures and how to conduct the interviews. Refer to this manual if you have any problems in the field. If you have other questions, ask Beth Arnow, Cherie Goyette, or Mozelle Nichols.

II. GENERAL PROCEDURES

In most instances, you will be going to the various sites to interview in teams of two or more. This is for your own convenience and assurance. In this way, interviewers can check each other's work, and ask each other questions. More than one interviewer will not be interviewing the same person as this would be a waste of time.

Your team will be getting its assignment every week, with maps of your sites. In many cases, we will be meeting at the office together and going out in groups. It is necessary that you keep in contact with the office. There's a lot of work to be done and it has to be coordinated to keep the whole project running smoothly. Also come by the office at least every other day when you are doing a lot of interviewing to drop off your completed interview forms and pick up blank forms.

Filling out Time Sheets and Mileage Claims

You will be responsible for filling out your time sheet and mileage claim. For your own convenience, you should fill out the information each day. To make sure that you receive your checks on time, turn your time sheets in to Mozelle on the days that are circled on the calendar. She will type up your official time card and mileage sheets so that you can sign them. If all goes well you will receive your checks two weeks later.

April							May						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1		1	2	3	4	5	6
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	28	29	30	31			
30													

A sample Time and Mileage Form is shown on the following page. On the sample, on 4-7-78 Joe Jones started working at 9:30a, took his lunch break from 12:30p to 1:30p, and quit working at 3:30p. During that day, he drove from Winter Park to Apopka, and then from Apopka to Winter Park. On 4-11-78 Joe started work at 10:15a, took his lunch from 12:30p to 1:15p, and stopped working at 5:30p. During the day he drove from Winter Park to the Apopka Office, then Apopka to Zellwood, then Zellwood to Apopka, then Apopka to Winter Park. Round your time in and time out to the nearest quarter of an hour. For example, if you begin working at 10:07, enter 10:00 on the form.

In the mileage columns, fill in each column for every trip you make during the day. It's much easier to fill it in before you start driving each time. If you have any problems with this, ask Mozelle, Debbie, or Beth.

SAMPLE

TIME AND MILEAGE FORMS

NAME Joe Jones

WORK HOURS						MILEAGE CLAIMS				
DATE	TIME IN	TIME OUT	TIME IN	TIME OUT	TOTAL HOURS	STARTING POINT	ODOMETER START	ENDING POINT	ODOMETER STOP	ACTUAL MILES
4-7-78	9:30a	12:30p	1:30p	3:30p	5	W. Park	35038	Apopka	35055	17
						Apopka	35055	W. Park	35072	17
4-8-78	10:00a	2:30p			4 1/2	W. Park	35135	Apopka	35152	17
						Apopka	35152	Vicinity	35166	14
						Apopka	35166	W. Park	35183	17
4-10-78	10:00a	12:30p	1:00p	5:00	6 1/2	W. Park	35188	Harlem Heights	35221	33
						Harlem Heights	35221	W. Park	35254	33
4-11-78	10:15a	12:30p	1:15p	5:30p	6 1/2	W. Park	35346	Apopka Office	35363	17
						Apopka Office	35363	Zellwood	35370	7
						Zellwood	35370	Apopka	35377	7
						Apopka	35377	W. Park	35384	17

Time you actually begin work in the Apopka office or interviewing site

Time you began and ended your lunch or supper break

Time you left Apopka office or interviewing site

III. THE INTERVIEWING PROCESS

Interviewing is a highly personal process and each of us has our own style. The points below are not meant to change your style, but to help you think about the interview process so that you are more aware of what you are doing when you conduct an interview.

PREPARE

Know where you are going and what your assignment is. Before you start an interview, review the interview guide and make sure that you have all the materials you need, including pencils, clipboard, and identification cards.

SETTING

Make sure that the respondent understands in advance how long the interview will take so that he/she won't have to leave in the middle of the interview. If when you arrive for the interview he has something to finish, it is a good idea to give him/her time to finish it before you begin asking questions. This way he/she will have a clear mind to concentrate on the questions.

Because of the nature of the questions, it is necessary to get the respondent away from a group of people. This will take some creativity on your part. Try a porch, tree stump, etc., but don't do it within earshot of other people.

EXPLAIN THE PURPOSE

The respondent does not know why you are there. Take time to explain the purpose of the study and why you need to talk to him. Tell him/her that you are talking to a lot of people, many of whom have taken alcohol or drugs, and that you just want to find out how many people have tried alcohol or drugs. BE SURE that you tell him/her that the information will be held confidential and that you don't even want to know his/her name. Tell him/her that his/her participation is voluntary, but that what he can tell us will help us very much.

You will have to be a salesman and convince people, because they personally have nothing to gain by helping us. Try to persuade them, but don't hassle them. Your personal charm will make the difference. Stress the fact that truthfulness is very important, and if there is any question that he/she would rather not answer, it would be better to skip it than not tell the truth. Explain to him how the interview will be conducted and what you expect in terms of response. Often the person being interviewed is unsure of what you want and will ramble on, or even worse, he will not include something important because he does not know it will be useful.

ASK THE QUESTION

Ask the question and then make sure he/she understands the question. Some of our questions tend to be brief or are in words that the respondent may not understand. Reword the question so that he will understand, but make sure that you don't change the meaning of the question.

LISTEN

Do not immediately start checking responses, but take time to concentrate on the response (especially on the grid). Make sure that the answer addressed the question. If not, ask the question in another way. If you're not sure what the answer was, repeat what you thought you heard and ask if that's right.

While time efficiency is important, you don't want to cut someone off if he/she really wants to unload their mind. If you cut someone off early in the interview he/she may decide not to answer later in the questionnaire.

REVIEW YOUR INTERVIEW

Make it a practice to look over your interview before you leave. Make sure that all the questions have been answered. Be especially careful on the grid. If you have any blanks, ask it now! This is probably your only chance to get all the information.

BE TIME EFFICIENT

Remember that you are taking someone's time away from what they normally do. Conduct the interview and bring it to a close as quickly as possible. Thank them for the time that they have given you.

INTERVIEWING IS HARD WORK

You will not be efficient if you have just finished an intensive interview with one person and you begin with another. Give yourself a few minutes between interviews to get your thoughts together before you began another interview. If one interview takes a long time and you or the respondent is weary, take a break.

EVALUATE YOURSELF

When you get a chance, review in your mind what took place during the interview and think of ways you might have been able to improve your approach.

YOUR RESPONSIBILITIES

The information you are collecting is highly personal, and in some cases you will be getting information about illegal activities. You have a serious responsibility to keep this information confidential. Don't talk with anyone about anything that you learn while you are working on this project. For example, you may learn that a particular drug is heavily used in a specific crew or camp, or that an individual is involved in dealing. Keep this information to yourself. Don't even share it with a friend, husband, or wife. The people that we are talking with could be seriously hurt by our mistakes. We have a moral responsibility to them. If we were telling confidential information to someone, we would expect them to keep the information to themselves. We will do the same for our respondents.

If you come across a case of child abuse or neglect, you are required by law to report it. If you run into a possible case, report it to Cherie Goyette or Beth Arnow.

When you are out in the field interviewing, you are a professional. At no time are you permitted to accept alcohol, grass, or other substances. If someone insists, just politely tell them that you can't drink (smoke, etc) while you're working or you will be fired (which is the truth.)

IV. THE INTERVIEW FORM

It is absolutely critical that everyone conducting the interview have a thorough understanding of the interview form and how to fill it out. While individuals can gain good understanding of the alcohol and drug situation among farmworkers, the information can only be shared with people who make decisions if the form is filled out correctly, and the data can be put into a computer and analyzed. Therefore, the interview must be conducted consistently and the form must be filled out carefully and accurately. Legible handwriting is also a must. Use pencils at all times so corrections can be easily made.

If at any time during training you have questions, please ask. This is the best time to do it. If you're not sure, someone else probably isn't sure either. If you have a specific problem on a questionnaire, take notes near the item, or on the back page, and ask later. Refer to the manual if you have any problems.

OFFICE USE

Card 1

Case Number 1-4

Card No. 5

Your participation in this survey is voluntary. That means that you are not required to answer any question, but it would help us. If there is any question that you would rather not answer, skip it. It would be better to skip it than not tell the truth. We don't even want to know your name and anything you tell us won't be connected to you. You are free to stop answering at any time. The information will be used to help us plan for better services for migrant and seasonal farmworkers.

Interviewer: _____

Code: _____ 7,8

Checked by: _____

Interview conducted in:

Date: _____

English	1
Spanish	2

9

Time started _____

Time completed _____

Farmworker - Migrant Status

Have you or anyone in your family done farmwork (vegetables, fruits, nursery, livestock, poultry) for at least 25 days in the past 12 months?
(IF NO, END INTERVIEW)

1. Have you moved or spent nights away from home so you could do farmwork in the past 12 months?

No	0	Go to Q. 3, P.2.
----	---	------------------

Yes	1
No answer	8

10

2. When you follow the crops, do you usually travel . . .

_____ just within Florida?

_____ to other states? If yes, to what states? (specify) _____

LEAVE FOR OFFICE

Intrastate	0
Eastern Stream	1
Midwestern	2
Both streams	3
Other	4
No answer	8
Missing data	9

11

The statement at the top of the page should be either read to everyone, or explained in your own words. If you do reword the paragraph, the main points you should be sure to cover are:

- Voluntary nature ,
- Freedom to skip questions or stop answering,
- Importance of truthfulness, and
- Confidentiality.

Write your name legibly in the "Interviewer" line. After checking the interview, the team leader will put his/her initials in the "Checked by" line.

Circle a "1" or "2" for the language in which the interview is conducted. Indicate the date (e.g. 5-4), and the times interview began and ended.

Farmworker-Migrant Status: The purpose of this question is to determine if the respondent is a farmworker according to the Department of Labor definition. If the respondent has not done farmwork in the past 12 months, end the interview, erase the top, and re-use the questionnaire.

1. The purpose of this question is to determine whether the farmworker is a migrant. If a person has spent even one night away from his/her home to do farmwork, he/she is a migrant. If the person is not a migrant, go to Q.3. If the person is a migrant, ask Q. 2.
2. The purpose of this question is to determine if the person travels inter- or intrastate. If he/she does travel to other states, indicate which ones. You may use two-letter abbreviations, e.g. NY (New York), GA (Georgia), SC (South Carolina) etc.

1. How old are you? Age ____ (88 means no answer; 99 means missing data)
 4. Sex (1) ____ M (2) ____ F (9) ____ missing data

12,13

5. Racial/Ethnic Identify (Observe, ask if not sure)

14

1 ____ Black (not hispanic)
 2 ____ White (not hispanic)
 3 ____ Mexican-American, Mexican
 4 ____ Other hispanic (specify) _____

5 ____ American Indian/Native American
 6 ____ Asian/Pacific Islander
 7 ____ Other (specify) _____
 8 ____ No answer
 9 ____ Missing data

15

6. What religion are you?

0 ____ None
 1 ____ Baptist
 2 ____ Pentecostal
 3 ____ Holiness/Sanctified
 4 ____ Roman Catholic

5 ____ Methodist/Presbyterian/Lutheran
 6 ____ Nazarene
 7 ____ Other (specify) _____
 8 ____ No answer
 9 ____ Missing data

16

7. How many people live in the same household with you? ____

17,18

8. Who are they? (0) No (1) Yes (8) No answer (9) Missing data

____ Father 19
 ____ Mother 20
 ____ Brothers and Sisters 21
 ____ Grandparents 22

____ Spouse (mate) 23
 ____ Sons and Daughters 24
 ____ Grandchildren 25
 ____ Other kin 26
 ____ Other non-kin 27

9. How many relatives (kin) live with you? ____

28,29

10. How many non-relatives (non-kin) live with you? ____

30,31

11. Who would you say has the final word in important decisions in your house?

1 ____ Self
 2 ____ Father
 3 ____ Mother
 4 ____ Grandparent

5 ____ Other kin
 6 ____ Non-kin
 8 ____ No answer
 9 ____ Missing data

32

12. Do you live in a camp?

(0) ____ No (1) ____ Yes (8) ____ No answer (9) ____ Missing data

33

13. What is the highest grade you completed in public schools?

01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	College or Vocational				
												13	14	15	16	16+

(88) No answer

(99) Missing data

34,35

14. Are you still in school?

(0) ____ No (1) ____ Yes (8) ____ No answer (9) ____ Missing data

36

15. Have you attended vocational or trade school? Did you finish?

(0) ____ Never attended
 (1) ____ Attended, not completed
 (2) ____ Attended and completed

(8) ____ No answer
 (9) ____ Missing data

37

16. About how much did you earn in the past 12 months?

1 ____ Less than \$1,000
 2 ____ \$1,000 - \$2,000
 3 ____ \$2,000 - \$3,000
 4 ____ \$3,000 - \$4,000

5 ____ \$4,000 - \$5,000
 6 ____ Over \$5,000
 8 ____ No answer
 9 ____ Missing data

38

17. About how much was your household income in the past 12 months?

(Include your income)

01 ____ Less than \$1,000
 02 ____ \$1,000 - \$1,999
 03 ____ \$2,000 - \$2,999
 04 ____ \$3,000 - \$3,999
 05 ____ \$4,000 - \$4,999

06 ____ \$5,000 - \$5,999
 07 ____ \$6,000 - \$6,999
 08 ____ \$7,000 - \$7,999
 09 ____ \$8,000 or more
 88 ____ No answer
 99 ____ Missing data

39,40

3. Age: Self explanatory. If someone doesn't know his/her age, enter "88". If you interview any 88 or 99 year olds, enter "87" and "98" respectively.

4. Sex: Observe this. Check appropriate space.

5. Racial/Ethnic Identity: Observe, ask if not sure. Check appropriate space. Specify for other Hispanics (e.g. Cubans, Puerto Ricans) and Other (e.g. East Indians.)

6. Religion: Check appropriate space

7. "How many people live in the same household with you?": Enter two digits (e.g. : 0 7) If person is not sure or won't answer, enter "88".

8. "Who are they?": Questions 8,9,10 may be answered by the respondent all at once, so listen carefully. You only need indicate whether or not certain persons are present in the home. For example, if there are brothers and sisters in the home, write "1" in the line in front of Brothers and Sisters. "Other kin" would mean cousins, aunts, uncles, in-laws, etc. So in Q. 8, each category should have a "0" or a "1" in front of it. Whatever the respondent answers is his/her "household" is what we will use. For example, if a single male in a room in a barracks says that he lives by himself, his household consists of himself and no relatives or non-relatives.

9. "How many relatives (kin) live with you?" : Put the total number of relatives, other than the respondent, living in the household.

10. "How many non-relatives (non-kin) live with you?": Self explanatory.

11. "Who would you say has the final word in important decisions in your house?": Try and get peoples' first impressions. Don't encourage them to think about it too long.

12. "Do you live in a camp?": Respondents should be able to answer this without any problem. If you are obviously in a camp, you don't need to ask, but check "yes."

13. Education: Circle the highest grade or level.

14. Still in school: Most students will tell you in Q. 13 if they are still in school. You do not need to ask obvious non-students this question, but do check "No". "Schools" means regular primary or secondary institutions, and GED programs. It does not mean adult education or enrichment classes.

15. Vocational or trade school: Check appropriate response.

16. Personal income. Emphasize the word "you" in the question to make sure the person gives his/her earnings. Some people may have trouble answering this. If so, probe with, "Did you make between \$1,000 and \$2,000?" and go up until they say that you are in the area.

17. Household income: This will probably be even more difficult than personal income, and some teen-agers may not know at all. Probe and give possible incomes starting low and going to high. A cue card with the categories listed to show the respondent may also be helpful.

ALCOHOL

18. How old were you when you first tried beer, wine, or liquor?
(If says never tried, "Have you ever had a drink in your life?")

Never tried	00
Won't answer if ever tried	88
Missing data	99

GO TO Q. 35, p. 5
(Marihuana)

41,42

Enter age	
Has used, no answer to age	87

19. How many times have you ever drunk beer, wine, or liquor?

Once or twice	0
3 - 19 times	1

GO TO Q. 35, p. 5
(Marihuana)

43

20 - 59 times	2
50 times or more	3
No answer	8
Missing data	9

20. When was the last time you drank beer, wine, or liquor?

Today	0
Yesterday	1
Within past 7 days	2
Within past 30 days	3

(If less than 30 days, go to Q. 21.)

Within past 6 months	4
Within past year	5
A year ago or longer	6
No answer	8
Missing data	9

44

(If more than 30 days, go to Q. 32, p. 4)

21. How often do you usually drink?

More than once a day	0
Daily	1
3 - 6 times/week	2
Once or twice a week	3
2 - 3 times/month	4
Once a month	5
Less than once/month	6
No answer	8
Missing data	9

45

22. Do you think you're a normal drinker?

No	0
Yes	1
No answer	8
Missing data	9

46

23. Do your friends think you're a normal drinker?

No	0
Yes	1
No answer	8
Missing data	9

47

24. How much beer, wine, and liquor do you drink each week?

IF DRANK BEER, ENTER AMOUNT DRANK PER WEEK			
Select only	Ans or bottles (12 oz) per week	or	48,49
one measure	Cans or bottles (12 oz) per week	or	50,51
	Six packs per week	or	52,53
	Cases per week	or	54,55
Drank beer, but less than weekly	98		
Did not drink beer	00		
No answer	88		
IF DRANK WINE, ENTER AMOUNT DRANK PER WEEK			
Select only	Glasses (8 oz) per week	or	56,57
one measure	Pints (16 oz) per week	or	58,59
	Quarts per week	or	60,61
Drank wine, but less than weekly	98		
Did not drink wine	00		
No answer	88		
IF DRANK LIQUOR, ENTER AMOUNT DRANK PER WEEK			
Select only	Shots or drinks (1 1/2 oz) per week	or	62,63
one measure	Pints (16 oz) per week	or	64,65
	Fifths (25 oz) per week	or	66,67
Drank liquor, but less than weekly	98		
Did not drink liquor	00		
No answer	88		

25. While you are drinking, do you drink liquor, beer or wine separately, or do you drink one and then switch to another?

Separate	0
Mix	1
No answer	8
Missing data	9

68

26. Do you ever feel bad about your drinking?

No	0
Yes	1
No answer	8
Missing data	9

69

27. Where do you usually get your beer, wine, or liquor?

Gift from a friend/family	1
Liquor store	2
Grocery store	3
Crew leader/boss	4
Bars	5
Other (specify)	6
No answer	8
Missing data	9

70

END CARD

28. Does your spouse or family (or the people you live with) worry or complain about your drinking?

No	0
Yes	1
No answer	8
Missing data	9

Card 2

5

29. Where do you usually drink and who do you usually drink with?

In the groves/fields	0
In the camp	1
In own home	2
In friend's home	3
In a car	4
In the street, bar, or other public places	5
Anywhere	6
Other (specify)	7
No answer	8
Missing data	9

7

Alone	0
With friends	1
With family	2
No answer	8
Missing data	9

8

30. Do you ever wake up after a night of drinking and find that you can't remember part of what happened the night before?

No	0
Yes	1
No answer	8
Missing data	9

9

31. Do you ever drink in the morning?

No	0
Yes	1
No answer	8
Missing data	9

10

GO TO Q. 35, p. 5

(Marihuana)

Alcohol

Let the respondent know that you are going to ask him/her some questions about his/her use of beer, wine, and liquor.

18. "How old were you when you first tried beer, wine, or liquor?" This question is to find out if people have ever tried beer, wine, or liquor, and how old they were when they first tried it. If a person never tried, probe with "Have you ever had a drink in your life?" If he/she still says no, circle "00" and skip to Q.36, p.6. If the respondent has tried, write in the age of first use.

19. "How many times have you ever drunk beer, wine, or liquor?" The purpose of this question is to find out whether or not the person has only tried (less than 19 times) alcohol. If he/she has tried less than 19 times, circle the appropriate response, and go to Q. 36. If you think the respondent, especially an older person, has drunk alcohol more than 50 times, ask "Have you drunk beer, wine, or liquor more than 50 times?" If he/she has had alcohol 20 times or more, circle the correct response, and go to Q. 20.

20. "When was the last time you drank beer, wine, or liquor?" The purpose of this question is to find out if the respondent is currently (i.e. within last 30 days) drinking alcohol. Circle only one response. If the respondent has not had liquor in the past 30 days, circle the appropriate response and go to Q. 32 about past use. If the respondent has had liquor in the past 30 days, circle the appropriate response, and go to Q. 21 concerning present use.

ASK Q. 21-31 ONLY IF PERSON IS CURRENT DRINKER (WITHIN LAST 30 DAYS)

21. "How often do you usually drink?": This question should only be asked of persons who have had alcohol in the past 30 days. Circle appropriate response.

22. "Do you think you're a normal drinker?": Ask only current drinkers. A person's first reaction is the best. Circle appropriate response.

23. Do your friends think you're a normal drinker?": Same as above

24. "How much beer, wine, liquor do you drink each week?" Ask only current drinkers. For each type of alcohol, select one measure. For example, for beer, if the respondent says he/she drinks 3 cases of beer a week, enter 03 next to cases of beer. Do not fill in the other spaces for beer. Fill in either cans, quarts, six packs, or cases. If the respondent did not drink beer, circle "00."

If the respondent drinks beer, but less than once a week, circle "98." Fill in wine and liquor in the same manner.

25. "While you are drinking. . .?" Self explanatory. Circle appropriate response.

26. "Do you ever feel bad. . .?" Circle appropriate responses.

27. "Where do you usually get . . .?" Circle only one response. If you offer examples, read all items.

28. "Does your spouse or family. . .?" Circle appropriate response.

29. "Where do you usually drink and who do you usually drink with?": Circle one response in the top group, and one response in the bottom group. As with Q. 27, if you give one example, read all possible responses. If the person gives more than one response ask where he drinks most often.

Alcohol

30. "Do you ever wake up. . .?": Circle appropriate responses.

31. "Do you ever drink in the morning?": Circle appropriate response

GO TO Q. 35

-11-

-185-

194

page 194 blank.

32. When you did drink beer, wine, or liquor, over what period of time did you drink it?

3 weeks or less	0
1 month	1
2 - 5 months	2
6 - 11 months	3
1 - 2 years	4
5 years	5
6 - 9 years	6
10 years or more	7
No answer	8
Missing data	9

11

33. When you did drink alcohol, how often did you usually drink?

More than once a day	0
Daily	1
3 - 6 times/week	2
Once or twice/week	3
2 - 3 times/month	4
Once a month	5
Less than once a month	6
No answer	8
Missing data	9

12

34. When you drank, how much beer, wine, and liquor did you usually drink each week?

IF DRANK BEER, ENTER AMOUNT DRANK PER WEEK		
Select only one measure	Cans or bottles (12 oz) per week	or
	Quarts per week (32 oz)	or
	Six packs per week	or
	Cases per week	
Drank beer, but less than weekly		98
Did not drink beer		00
No answer		88

13,14
15,16
17,18
19,20

IF DRANK WINE, ENTER AMOUNT DRANK PER WEEK		
Select only one measure	Water glasses (8 oz) per week	or
	Pints (16 oz) per week	or
	Quarts per week (32 oz)	
Drank wine, but less than weekly		98
Did not drink wine		00
No answer		88

21,22
23,24
25,26

IF DRANK LIQUOR, ENTER AMOUNT DRANK PER WEEK		
Select only one measure	Shots or drinks (1½ oz) per week	or
	Pints (16 oz) per week	or
	Fifths (25 oz) per week	
Drank liquor, but less than weekly		98
Did not drink liquor		00
No answer		88

27,28
29,30
31,32

GO TO Q. 35, P.5(Marihuana)

ASK Q. 32 - 34 ONLY IF PERSON IS NOT A CURRENT DRINKER

32. "When you did drink beer, wine, or liquor, over what period of time did you drink it?": This question may be reworded to "How long did you drink beer, wine, or liquor?" Circle appropriate response.

33. "When you did drink alcohol, how often did you usually drink?": Circle appropriate response. Same as Q.21, but for people who have not drunk in past 30 days.

34. "When you did drink, how much beer, wine, or liquor did you usually drink in a week?": This question is similar to Q.24, but for people who have not drunk in the past 30 days.

GO TO Q. 35

MARIJUANA AND/OR HASHISH

35. Have you ever tried marihuana (grass, pot) or hashish?

Yes, both	1
Yes, Marihuana only	2
Yes, hashish only	3

33

No	0
No answer	8
Missing data	9

GO TO Q. 43, P. 6
(Inhalants)

36. How old were you when you first tried marihuana/hashish?

Enter age	
No answer	88
Missing data	99

34,35

37. How many times have you ever used marihuana/hashish?

Once or twice	0
3 - 9 times	1
10 - 29 times	2
30 - 59 times	3
60 times or more	4
No answer	8
Missing data	9

GO TO Q. 43, P. 6
(Inhalants)

36

38. When was the last time you smoked marihuana/hashish?

Today	0
Yesterday	1
Within past 7 days	2
Within past 30 days	3

37

Within past 6 months	4
Within past year	5
A year ago or longer	6
No answer	8
Missing data	9

39. How often do you usually smoke?

More than once a day	0
Daily	1
3 - 6 times week	2
Once or twice/week	3
2 - 3 times month	4
Once/month	5
Less than once/month	6
No answer	8
Missing data	9

38

42. When you smoked marihuana, how often did you do it?

More than once a day	0
Daily	1
3 - 6 times week	2
Once or twice/week	3
2 - 3 times month	4
Once/month	5
Less than once a month	6
No answer	8
Missing data	9

42

40. Where do you usually get marihuana/hashish?

Street buy (cash or trade)	1
given by friend/family	2
Crew leader/boss	3
Homegrown	4
Other (specify)	5
No answer	8
Missing data	9

39

GO TO Q. 43, P. 6
(Inhalants)

41. Where do you usually smoke and who do you usually smoke with?

In the groves/field	0
In the camp	1
In own home	2
In friend's home	3
In a car	4
In the street or other public place	5
Other (specify)	6
No answer	8
Missing data	9
Alone	1
With friends	2
With family	3
No answer	8
Missing data	9

40

41

GO TO Q. 43, P. 6
(Inhalants)

Marihuana and/or Hashish

35. "Have you ever tried marihuana (grass, pot) or hashish?": Probe to verify if respondent has tried one or both and circle appropriate response. If respondent has not tried either marihuana or hashish circle "0" and go to Q. 43. If respondent refuses to answer, circle "8" and go to Q. 43.

36. "How old were you when you first tried marihuana/hashish?": Enter age. Circle "88" if doesn't remember.

37. "How many times have you ever used marihuana/hashish?" This question is to determine if respondent's use is experimental, that is, 9 times or less. If it is 9 times or less, circle appropriate response and go to Q. 43. If it is 10 times or more, circle appropriate response and continue to Q. 38.

38. "When was the last time you smoked marihuana/hashish? This question is to determine if respondent's use is current, that is, within 30 days or less. If last use was within 30 days, circle the correct response and go to Q. 39. If last use was not within 30 days, circle the correct response and go to Q. 42. ASK Q. 39 ONLY IF PERSON HAS SMOKED WITHIN LAST 30 DAYS.

39. "How often do you usually smoke?": Circle appropriate response.

40. "Where do you usually get marihuana/hashish?": Circle appropriate response. Make sure respondent understands that you don't want to know the name of the person who sells/gives him/her marihuana.

41. "Where do you usually smoke and who do you usually smoke with?": Circle only one response in each group. GO TO Q. 43.

ASK Q. 42 ONLY IF PERSON HAS NOT SMOKED WITHIN LAST 30 DAYS

42. "When you smoked marihuana, how often did you do it?": Circle appropriate response. GO TO Q. 43

INHALANTS

43. Have you ever sniffed anything to make you high?

Yes	1
-----	---

No	0
No answer	8
Missing data	9

GO TO Q. 53, P.8
(Grid) →

43

44. Have you sniffed?

nitrous oxide (whippit), amyl nitrate (snappers)	0
aerosols (pam, spray paint, gold-flecked paint, aerosol sprays)	1
cleaning preparations (carbona, toluene, carbon tetrachloride, cleaning fluids)	2
glue, transmission fluid additive (Trans-go)	3
gas and/or petroleum products	4
chloroform, ether	5
nasals sprays	6
paint thinner	7
no answer	8
missing data	9

44-46

45. How old were you when you first tried inhalants?

Enter age	
No answer	88
Missing data	99

47,48

46. How many times have you ever sniffed inhalants?

Once or twice	0
3 - 9 times	1
10 - 29 times	2
30 - 59 times	3
60 times or more	4
No answer	8
Missing data	9

GO TO Q. 53, P.8
(Grid) →

49

47. When was the last time you sniffed inhalants?

Today	0
Yesterday	1
Within past 7 days	2
Within past 30 days	3

(IF 30 DAYS OR LESS, GO TO Q. 48 P. 7)

Within past 6 months	4
Within past year	5
A year ago or longer	6
No answer	8
Missing data	9

(IF MORE THAN 30 DAYS, GO TO Q. 51, P. 7)

50

Inhalants

43. "Have you ever sniffed anything to make you high?": If the respondent has never abused inhalants or refuses to answer, circle appropriate response and go to Q. 53. If respondent has abused, circle "1" and go to Q. 44.

44. "Have you sniffed. . .?": The purpose of this question is to determine what classes of substances people are abusing. People may say what they're using in Q. 43. It is not necessary for the interviewer to go through the entire list of substances. Up to three classes of inhalants may be circled.

45. "How old were you when you first tried inhalants?": Enter age of first use. Circle "88" for no answer.

46. "How many times have you ever sniffed inhalants?": The purpose of this question is to determine if inhalants use is experimental. If the person has tried inhalants 9 times or less, circle the appropriate response and go to Q. 53. If the person has tried inhalants 10 times or more, circle appropriate response and go to Q. 47.

47. "When was the last time you sniffed inhalants?": The purpose of this question is to determine whether the respondent is currently (within past 30 days) sniffing inhalants. If he/she has sniffed within past 30 days, circle appropriate response and go to Q. 48. If he/she has not sniffed within last 30 days, circle appropriate response and go to Q. 51.

48. How often do you usually sniff?

More than once a day	1
Daily	2
3 - 6 times week	3
Once or twice/week	4
2 - 3 times month	5
Once a month	6
Less than once a month	7
No answer	8
Missing data	9

51

49. Where do you usually get the stuff you sniff?

Street buy	0
Gift from friend/family	1
Crew leader/boss	2
Shoplift or stolen	3
Home	4
Barter	5
Over-the-counter	6
Other (specify)	7
No answer	8
Missing data	9

52

50. Where do you usually sniff and who do you usually sniff with?

In the groves/field	0
In the camp	1
In own home	2
In friends home	3
In a car	4
In the street or other public place	5
Other (specify)	6
No answer	8
Missing data	9

Alone	1
With friends	2
With family	3
Other (specify)	4
No answer	8
Missing data	9

54

53

GO TO Q. 53, P. 8
(Grid) →

51. When you did sniff, how long did you sniff?

Less than 3 weeks	0
1 month	1
2 - 5 months	2
6 - 11 months	3
1 - 2 years	4
3 - 5 years	5
6 - 9 years	6
10 years or longer	7
No answer	8
Missing data	9

55

52. When you did sniff, how often did you sniff?

More than once a day	1
Daily	2
Once or twice/week	3
2 - 3 times month	4
Once a month	5
Less than once/month	6
No answer	8
Missing data	9

56

201

Inhalants

ASK Q. 48 - 50 ONLY IF PERSON HAS SNIFFED IN LAST 30 DAYS

48. "How often do you usually sniff?": Self-explanatory. Circle appropriate response.

49. "Where do you usually get the stuff you sniff?": Circle appropriate response.

50. "Where do you usually sniff and who do you usually sniff with?": Circle one appropriate response in each group.
GO TO Q. 53.

ASK Q. 51 - 52 ONLY IF PERSON HAS NOT SNIFFED IN LAST 30 DAYS

51. "When you did sniff, how long did you sniff?": Circle appropriate response.

52. "When you did sniff, how often did you sniff?": Circle appropriate response.
Go to Q. 53.

DRUG USE GRID

Circle any substance tried by respondent. Complete the entire column under the appropriate drug code. If any particular drug information (in that column) is unobtainable from the respondent, enter an '8' in the appropriate box. Do not leave the box blank.

	SEDATIVES Tranquilizers Equanil, Valium Librium, Miltown Quaaludes (pills for your nerves)	BARBITURATES Downs, Blues, Goof Balls, Yellows, Reds, Greenies (pills to help you sleep)	AMPHETAMINES Ups, Diet Pills, Pep Pills, Black Beauties, Meth Crystals, Dex (diet pills or something to keep you awake)	OPIATE Paregoric, Indaine, Morphine, L. um, illegal Methadone (something for pain)
53. Has the doctor ever prescribed ____? (Circle as many names as mentioned by respondent.) 0. No 8. no answer 1. Yes 9. missing data	57	6	19	32
54. Have you ever tried taking any pills such as ____ to get high? 0. No 1. Yes IF NO TO 53 AND 54, GO TO NEXT COLUMN	58	7	20	33
55. How old were you when you first tried ____?	59, 60	8, 9	21, 22	34, 35
56. How many times have you taken ____? 1. once or twice 3. 10-29 times 2. 3-9 times 4. 30-59 times IF 9 TIMES OR LESS, GO TO NEXT COLUMN 5. 60 times or more 8. no answer 9. missing data	61	10	23	36
57. When was the last time you took ____? 1. today 4. within past 6 months 2. within past 7 days 5. within past year 3. within past 30 days 6. a year ago or longer 8. no answer 9. missing data GO TO 62	62	11	24	37
58. When you take ____, how often do you usually take it in a day or week? 1. more than once a day 6. once/month 2. daily 7. less than once/month 3. 3-6 times/week 8. no answer 4. once or twice/week 9. missing data 5. 2-3 times/month	63	12	25	38
59. Where do you usually get ____? 01. street buy 08. dealing 02. stolen 09. barter 03. gift from friend/family 10. family medicine cabinet 04. crew leader/boss 11. over-the-counter 05. legal prescription 12. other (specify _____) 06. illegal prescription 18. no answer 07. home grown/made 99. missing data	64, 65	13, 14	26, 27	39, 40
60. What kinds of places do you usually take ____? 0. in the groves/fields 5. other public place 1. in own home 6. other (specify _____) 2. in friend's home 8. no answer 3. in a car 9. missing data 4. in the street	66	15	28	41
61. Do you usually take ____ by yourself, with friends, or family? 1. alone 4. other (specify _____) 2. with friends 8. no answer 3. with family 9. missing data GO TO NEXT COLUMN	67	16	29	42
62. When you took ____, for how long did you take it? 0. 3 weeks or less 5. 3-5 years 1. 1 month 6. 6-9 years 2. 2-5 months 7. 10 years or longer 3. 6-11 months 8. no answer 4. 1-2 years 9. missing data	68	17	30	43
63. When you took ____, how often did you take it? 1. more than once/day 6. once a month 2. daily 7. less than once/month 3. 3-6 times/week 8. no answer 4. once or twice/week 9. missing data 5. 2-3 times/month GO TO NEXT COLUMN	69	18	31	44

203

Drug Use Grid, Licit Substances: This page and page 9 are the most complicated parts of the interview and will demand your concentration. Fill it out slowly and carefully. Make sure that the appropriate boxes in each column are filled in. Ask all questions in each column before going to the next column.

53. "Has the doctor ever prescribed _____?": The purpose of this question is to determine if the respondent has taken certain drugs under a doctor's prescription. Ask this question in terms of the drugs' effects, e.g. "Has the doctor ever prescribed some pills for your nerves, or to calm you down?" "Has the doctor ever prescribed pills to help you sleep?" etc. If the respondent indicates "yes", put a "1" in the box. Ask the names of the pills he/she prescribed and circle it in the listing in the box at the top. If the pill is not in the list, write it in. Enter an "0" in the box if the respondent has never had a doctor's prescription for the substance.

54. "Have you ever tried taking any pills such as _____ to get high?": The purpose of this question is to determine if the respondent has misused any of the prescription drugs. Ask this question in terms of the substances, medical names or street names, e.g. "Have you ever tried taking any pills such as tranquilizers, equanil, valium, librium, miltown, or quaaludes to get high?" People may very well answer about one substance when you ask about another. For example, you may ask about the sedative group and the respondent may answer, "Sure, I tried pep pills." In that case, mark the appropriate box in the amphetamine column, and then go back to the sedative column. Finish one column before going to the next.

If the respondent said "no" to Q. 53 and Q. 54, draw a line down the amphetamine column and go to barbiturates.

If the respondent said "yes" to either Q. 53 or Q. 54, go on to Q. 55.

55. "How old were you when you first tried (took) _____?": Enter age.

56. "How many times have you taken _____?": The purpose of this question is to determine if the respondent's use is just experimental. If the respondent has used a substance 9 times or less, enter appropriate code in box, draw a line down the rest of the column, and go to the next column. If the respondent has used a substance 10 times or more, enter appropriate code in box and continue to Q. 57.

57. "When was the last time you took _____?": The purpose of this question is to determine if the respondent is currently (within past 30 days) taking a substance. If the respondent has taken the substance in the last 30 days, enter appropriate code in box and go to Q. 58. If the respondent has not taken the substance in the last 30 days, enter the appropriate code in the box, draw a line down the column to Q. 62, and then ask Q. 62.

ASK Q.58 - 61 ONLY IF PERSON HAS TAKEN SUBSTANCE IN LAST 30 DAYS

58. "When you take _____, how often do you usually take it in a day or week?": Enter appropriate code in box. If person is taking one pill twice a day, enter "1". This question refers to frequency, not quantity.

Drug Use Grid

59. "Where do you usually get ____?": Enter only one code for this question. You may have to probe and emphasize "usually." Enter both digits for code.

60. "What kinds of places do you usually take ____?": Q. 60 and Q. 61 may be asked together, but separate them when you enter the code. Probe to be sure that you only get one response for each question.

61. "Do you usually take ____ by yourself, with friends, or family?": See Above. Go to next column.

ASK Q. 62 - 63 ONLY IF PERSON HAS NOT TAKEN SUBSTANCE IN LAST 30 DAYS.

62. "When you took ____, for how long did you take it?": Enter appropriate code.

63. "When you took ____, how often did you take it?": Enter appropriate code. As with Q. 58, the question refers to frequency, not quantity. Go to next column.

-17-

-197-

-17-

DRUG USE GRID

Circle any substance tried by respondent. Complete the entire column under the appropriate drug code. If any particular drug information (in that column) is unobtainable from the respondent, enter an '8' in the appropriate box. Do not leave the box blank.

	HEROIN Boy, H, Horse, Smack	COCAINE Girl	P C P, Angel Dust T H C (pow- der; misnomer)	HALLUCINOGENS L S D, S T P, D M T	OTHER
64. Have you ever tried ____? 00. never tried 88. no answer	46, 47	57, 58	6, 7	17, 18	28, 29
How old were you when you tried ____? (ENTER AGE) IF NEVER TRIED, GO TO NEXT COLUMN					
65. How many times have you ever tried ____? 1. once or twice 3. 10-29 times 2. 3-9 times 4. 30-59 times IF 9 TIMES OR LESS, 5. 60 times or more GO TO NEXT COLUMN 8. no answer 9. missing data	48	59	8	19	30
66. When was the last time you took ____? 1. today 5. within past 6 months 2. yesterday 6. within past year 3. within past 7 days 7. a year ago or longer 4. within past 30 days 8. no answer 9. missing data GO TO Q 71	49	60	9	20	31
67. When you take ____, how often do you usually take it in a day or week? 1. more than once/day 5. 2-3 times/month 2. daily 6. once/month 3. 3-6 times/week 7. less than once/month 4. once or twice/week 8. no answer 9. missing data	50	61	10	21	32
68. Where do you usually get ____? 01. street buy 08. dealing 02. stolen 09. barter 03. gift from friend/family 10. family medicine cabinet 04. crew leader/boss 11. over-the-counter 05. legal prescription 12. other (specify _____) 06. illegal prescription 88. no answer 07. home grown/made 99. missing data	51, 52	62, 63	11, 12	22, 23	33, 34
69. What kinds of places do you usually take ____? 0. in the groves/fields 4. in the street 1. in own home 5. other public place 2. in friend's home 6. other (specify _____) 3. in a car 8. no answer 9. missing data	53	64	13	24	35
70. Do you usually take ____ by yourself, with friends, or family? 1. alone 4. other (specify _____) 2. with friends 8. no answer 3. with family 9. missing data GO TO NEXT COLUMN	54	65	14	25	36
71. When you took ____, for how long did you take it? 0. 3 weeks or less 5. 3-5 years 1. one month 6. 6-9 years 2. 2-5 months 7. 10 years or longer 3. 6-11 months 8. no answer 4. 1-2 years 9. missing data	55	66	15	26	37
72. When you took ____, how often did you take it? 1. more than once/day 5. 2-3 times/month 2. daily 6. once/month 3. 3-6 times/week 7. less than once/month 4. once or twice/week 8. no answer 9. missing data GO TO NEXT COLUMN	56	67	16	27	38

END
CARD
68-73
BLANK
74-76
USE
77-80
DECK
SEQ N

Drug Use Grid, Illicit Substances: This grid is similar to the grid of licit substances, but somewhat simpler. The same words of caution apply to this grid - do it slowly and carefully.

64. "Have you ever tried ____?" and "How old were you when you first tried ____?": If the respondent has never tried, enter a "00", draw a line down the column and go to the next column. If respondent has tried substance, enter age in box and continue to Q. 65.

65. "How many times have you ever tried ____?": The purpose of this question is to determine whether the use has been just experimental (9 times or less.) If the respondent has used 9 times or less, enter appropriate code, draw line down rest of column, and go to next column. If the respondent has used more than 9 times, enter appropriate code, and go to Q. 66.

66. "When was the last time you took ____?": The purpose of this question is to determine if the use of the drug is current (within last 30 days.) If respondent has used within 30 days, enter appropriate code, and go to Q. 67. If respondent has not used within 30 days, enter appropriate code, and go to Q. 71.

ASK Q. 67 - 70 ONLY IF PERSON HAS TAKEN SUBSTANCE IN LAST 30 DAYS

67. "When you take ____, how often do you usually take it in a day or week?": Refers to frequency, not quantity. Enter one response code.

68. "Where do you usually get ____?": Probe to get only one response. Enter both digits for code.

69. "What kinds of places do you usually take ____?": Q. 69 and Q. 70 may be asked together, but separate them when you enter the code. Get one response for each question.

70. "Do you usually take ____ by yourself, with friends, or with family?": See Above. Go to next column.

ASK Q. 71 - 72 ONLY IF PERSON HAS NOT TAKEN SUBSTANCE IN LAST 30 DAYS

71. "When you took ____, for how long did you take it?": Enter appropriate code.

72. "When you took ____, how often did you take it?": Enter appropriate code. As with Q. 67, this refers to frequency, not quantity. Go to next column.

73. If someone in your family or a close friend were having a health problem, what would you do?

- | | |
|---|--|
| 0 ☐ nothing | 5 ☐ other (specify) _____ |
| 1 ☐ work it out in the family | 8 ☐ no answer |
| 2 ☐ go to a health center/doctor | 9 ☐ missing data |
| 3 ☐ go to priest/clergy | |
| 4 ☐ go to rootworker/curandero | |

39

74. If someone in your family or a close friend were having a problem with drugs, what would you do?

- | | |
|--|---|
| 0 ☐ nothing | 5 ☐ go to the rootworker/curandero |
| 1 ☐ work it out in the family | 6 ☐ other (specify) _____ |
| 2 ☐ go to a health center/doctor | 8 ☐ no answer |
| 3 ☐ go to a drug treatment center | 9 ☐ missing data |
| 4 ☐ go to a priest/clergy | |

40

75. If someone in your family or close friend were drinking too much, what would you do?

- | | |
|--|---|
| 0 ☐ nothing | 5 ☐ go to Alcoholics Anonymous |
| 1 ☐ work it out in the family | 6 ☐ go to the rootworker/curandero |
| 2 ☐ go to the health center/doctor | 7 ☐ other (specify) _____ |
| 3 ☐ go to a drug/alcohol treatment center | 8 ☐ no answer |
| 4 ☐ go to a priest/clergy | 9 ☐ missing data |

41

76. If someone in your family or a close friend were having emotional problems, what would you do?

- | | |
|---|---|
| 0 ☐ nothing | 4 ☐ go to the priest/clergy |
| 1 ☐ work it out in the family | 5 ☐ go to the rootworker/curandero |
| 2 ☐ go to the health center/doctor | 6 ☐ other (specify) _____ |
| 3 ☐ go to the mental health center | 8 ☐ no answer |
| | 9 ☐ missing data |

42

77. Do you know farmworkers who need help because they drink too much or take drugs?

- | |
|---|
| 0 ☐ None |
| 1 ☐ A few |
| 2 ☐ Several |
| 3 ☐ Most of them |
| 8 ☐ No answer |
| 9 ☐ Missing data |

43

78. Have you ever been arrested or held by the police? How many times in the last year?

- | | |
|---|--|
| 0 ☐ never arrested | 5 ☐ four arrests in the last year |
| 1 ☐ arrested, but not in the last year | 6 ☐ five or more arrests in the last year |
| 2 ☐ one arrest in the last year | 8 ☐ no answer |
| 3 ☐ two arrests in the last year | 9 ☐ missing data |
| 4 ☐ three arrests in the last year | |

44

73. "If someone in your family or a close friend were having a health problem, what would you do?": Give people a little time to think about this, but not too much time. Select only one response. If the person would do more than one thing, ask which would he/she do first. Specify if "other". Check appropriate response.

74. If someone in your family or a close friend were having a problem with drugs, what would you do?": Same directions as Q. 73.

75. "If someone in your family or a close friend were drinking too much, what would you do?": Same directions as Q. 73.

76. "If someone in your family or a close friend were having emotional problems, what would you do?": Same directions as Q. 73.

77. "Do you know farmworkers who need help because they drink too much or take drugs?": This is really a two-part question. If the respondent says "no", check "none" and go to Q. 78. If the respondent says "yes", ask, "Would you say that a few, several, or most farmworkers need help because they drink too much or take drugs?" Check the appropriate response.

78. "Have you ever been arrested or held by the police? How many times in the last year?" If the respondent says no to the first half of the question, it is not necessary to ask the second half of the question. Carefully check the appropriate response.

79. Can you tell me any agency in this area that helps with drug problems? Any agency that helps with alcohol problems? Any agency that helps with mental health problems? (Indicate yes (1) only if respondent gives name. Don't mention agency yourself.)

(0) _____ No (1) _____ Yes (9) _____ Missing data

Three Door Substance Abuse Program	_____	45
Beth Johnson Mental Health Center	_____	46
Mid Florida Center for Alcoholism	_____	47
Salvation Army	_____	48
Primary Care - Orange County	_____	49
Mental Health	_____	

- | | | |
|---|--|----|
| 80. Do you have any physical or health problems at the present time? | Yes ----- 3
No ----- 1
No answer ----- 8
Missing data ----- 9 | 50 |
| 81. Do your hands tremble often enough to bother you? | Often ----- 3
Sometimes ----- 2
Never ----- 1
No answer ----- 8
Missing data ----- 9 | 51 |
| 82. Have you ever been bothered by your hands or feet sweating so that they feel damp and clammy? | Often ----- 3
Sometimes ----- 2
Never ----- 1
No answer ----- 8
Missing data ----- 9 | 52 |
| 83. Have you ever been bothered by your heart beating hard? | Often ----- 3
Sometimes ----- 2
Never ----- 1
No answer ----- 8
Missing data ----- 9 | 53 |
| 84. Do you tend to feel tired in the mornings? | Often ----- 3
Sometimes ----- 2
Never ----- 1
No answer ----- 8
Missing data ----- 9 | 54 |
| 85. Do you have any trouble getting to sleep or staying asleep? | Often ----- 3
Sometimes ----- 2
Never ----- 1
No answer ----- 8
Missing data ----- 9 | 55 |
| 86. How often are you bothered by having an upset stomach? | Often ----- 3
Sometimes ----- 2
Never ----- 1
No answer ----- 8
Missing data ----- 9 | 56 |
| 87. Are you bothered by nightmares (dreams that frighten you)? | Often ----- 3
Sometimes ----- 2
Never ----- 1
No answer ----- 8
Missing data ----- 9 | 57 |
| 88. Have you ever been troubled by "cold sweats"? | Often ----- 3
Sometimes ----- 2
Never ----- 1
No answer ----- 8
Missing data ----- 9 | 58 |
| 89. Do you feel that you are bothered by all sorts (different kinds) of ailments in different parts of your body? | Often ----- 3
Sometimes ----- 2
Never ----- 1
No answer ----- 8
Missing data ----- 9 | 59 |
| 90. Do you smoke? | Often ----- 3
Sometimes ----- 2
Never ----- 1
No answer ----- 8
Missing data ----- 9 | 60 |
| 91. Do you ever have loss of appetite? | Often ----- 3
Sometimes ----- 2
Never ----- 1
No answer ----- 8
Missing data ----- 9 | 61 |

79. "Can you tell me any agency in this area that helps with drug problems? etc.": The purpose of this question is to find out if the respondent can name the various drug, alcohol, mental health agencies. Mark a "1" next to the name only if the respondent gives that name. Do not mention the names yourself. Give the respondent time to come with the answer - a minute should be plenty of time. If the person mentions another agency, please write it in the left margin.

80. "Do you have any physical or health problems at present?": Circle the appropriate number.

Introduce this series of questions by saying, "Now I'm going to ask you some questions about your health in general. I want you to answer by telling me if these things happen to you often, sometimes, or never. Okay?" It is important that you insist as much as possible that the respondent makes the choice of the answer. If he says to Q. 82 "Well, once or twice, maybe," make him/her decide, if you can, whether the answer ought to be "sometimes" or "never."

If you cannot get him/her to choose, write down exactly what is said and then you make a choice. In the sample given, Never would be a good choice, but the way he/she said it might make you think that he really meant "Once in a while (which should be marked Sometimes) instead of really just "once or twice." Just make the most sensible choice you can.

81. "Do your hands tremble often enough to bother you?"

↓
99. "Do you sometimes wonder if anything is worthwhile any more?"

After the interview is over, thank the respondent for his/her time. Let them know that what he/she has done is really important. Quickly go over the interview to make sure that you haven't missed anything that you should have asked. You still have time to ask it.

You may want to ask the respondent if he/she knows of other farmworkers who would be willing to answer your questions.

When you have left the respondent, and before you start another interview, go over the last 3 items and circle the responses that indicate your impressions of the interview that you just conducted. Rate the respondent on his/her understanding of the interview, his/her cooperation, and his/her honesty.

92. Has any ill health affected the amount of work (or housework) that you do?	Often -----	3	62
	Sometimes -----	2	
	Never -----	1	
	No answer -----	8	
	Missing data -----	9	
93. Do you ever feel weak all over?	Often -----	3	63
	Sometimes -----	2	
	Never -----	1	
	No answer -----	8	
	Missing data -----	9	
94. Do you tend to lose weight when you worry	Often -----	3	64
	Sometimes -----	2	
	Never -----	1	
	No answer -----	8	
	Missing data -----	9	
95. Do you ever have spells of dizziness?	Often -----	3	65
	Sometimes -----	2	
	Never -----	1	
	No answer -----	8	
	Missing data -----	9	
96. Have you ever been bothered by shortness of breath when you were not exerting yourself?	Often -----	3	66
	Sometimes -----	2	
	Never -----	1	
	No answer -----	8	
	Missing data -----	9	
97. For the most part, do you feel healthy enough to carry out things that you would like to do?	Often -----	3	67
	Sometimes -----	2	
	Never -----	1	
	No answer -----	8	
	Missing data -----	9	
98. Do you feel in good spirits?	Most of the time -----	3	68
	Sometimes -----	2	
	Very few times -----	1	
	No answer -----	8	
	Missing data -----	9	
99. Do you sometimes wonder if anything is worthwhile any more?	Often -----	3	69
	Sometimes -----	2	
	Never -----	1	
	No answer -----	8	
	Missing data -----	9	

INTERVIEWER: Please rate the respondent along the following 3 categories:

I. What was the respondent's understanding of the interview?

Did not understand at all	1
Had difficulty understanding	2
Understood fairly well	3
Understood completely	4

70

II. How cooperative was the respondent?

Not cooperative at all	1
Somewhat uncooperative	2
Somewhat cooperative	3
Very cooperative	4

71

III. How honest do you feel the respondent was in answering the questions?

Not honest at all	1
Somewhat honest	2
Fairly honest	3
Extremely honest	4

72

212

73 - Blank
74 - 76 Use
77 - 80 Deck
Sequence

V. DRUG GLOSSARY

Common Definitions

Sedatives (Tranquilizers): doctors sometimes prescribe them to calm people down, quiet their nerves or to relax muscles.

Some examples:

Equanil, Librium, Thorazine, Quaalude,
Chloral hydrate, Peter, Doriden, D, Methaqualone,
Soaper, Miltown, Noctec, Nodular, Optimil, Daral,
Paraldehyde, Paracki, Parahehyl, Parest, Percodan,
Placidyl, Somnafac, Sopor, Valium,

Barbiturates: doctors prescribe them to calm people down during the day, to help people sleep at night, or for conditions such as high blood pressure.

Some examples are:

Amytal, blues, Blue heaven, Amytal Sodium,
Amobarbital, Bank bandit pills, Barbs,
Block busters, Butisol Sodium,
Courage pills, GB, Goofballs, Gorilla pills,
Goofers, Idiot pills, King Kong pills, Luminal,
Purple hearts, Seconal, Mexican Reds, Red birds,
Pinks, Red devils, Seggy, Nembutal, Nemish, Nennies,
Nimbly, Yellow jackets, Yellowes, Pentothal Sodium,
Phenobarbital, Phenos, Tuinal, Rainbow, Red and blues,
Sleepers, Veronal

Amphetamines: doctors sometimes prescribe them for losing weight. They also make people more alert, wide-awake, peppy, or energetic.

Examples of amphetamines with street names are:

Benzedrine, bennies, benz, peaches, roses, whites,
Biphetamine, black beauties,
Brownies, B-bomb, Cartwheels, Chalk,
Bexamyl, Christmas trees,
Dexedrine, co-pilots, dexies,
Crank, Crossroads, Crystal, Methedrine, Desoxyn,
Forwards, Hearts, Leapers, Lid poppers,,
Methamphetamine, Methedrine,
Pep pills, sparkle plenties, speed, splash, thrusters,
Uppers, Uppie, Ups,
Ionamine

Opiates: Opiates are usually in the form of prescription cough syrups, pain killers, or stomach medicines - things like morphine, codiene, dilaudid, demerol, and paregoric. Frequently used for non-medical purposes - that is for kicks or for highs, to gain insight, or for pleasure.

Common names are:

Black pills, Opium pellets, Hop
Black stuff, Numorphan, blues
Cough syrups: Cosanyl, Cocinol, Coryz, Dilocol, Hycodan
Hycomine
Demerol
Dilaudid, dillies, gum, M, Morphine
Nalline
Ox, Op, Pant o pon
Talwin, tooies

Marihuana: grass, pot, Zacatecas purple, Acapulco gold, bhang, black Russian, Chicharra, Colombian, duby, gangster, giggle, weed, grefa, greta, grifa, griffo, gunja, loco, Mexican brown, Mexican green, Mexican locoweed, mota, rope, sweet lucy, tea, Texas tea, Wheat, Yerba, Reefer, Panamanian gold, Panama Red, P.R.,

Inhalants: Substances that people inhale for kicks or to get high. Besides, glue, there are things such as:

Nitrous oxide (whippit), Amyl Nitrate (poppers, snappers),
Aersols (Pam, spray paint, gold flecked paint, aerosols sprays;
Cleaning preparations (Toluene, Carbon Tetrachlorida, nail polish remover, cleaning fluid additive (Trans-go); gas and petroleum products; chloroform and ether; nasal sprays; and paint thinner.

Heroin: blanco, boy, him, brother, caballo, cat, chick, Chinese White, crap, dogie, doojee, duji, H, Harry, Henry, horse, junk, scag, smack, tecata.

Cocaine: incentive, sniff, bernies, flake, heaven dust, her, girl, jam, lady snow, snow, stardust.

Phencyclidine: PCP, angel dust, elephant, hog, peace pill.

Hallucinogens: LSD (acid), Big D, blue acid, thrusters hawk, STP, DET, DMT, DOM, Window pane, Pellets, Purple haze, Micro-dots, Sunshine, Mescaline, Mesc, Peyote, P, topi, Mexican Mushroom.